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Geography Test (2) GS 1

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1813)

Name of Candidate	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1210976
Center	Online (ORN)	Date	11/10/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Explain the process of sea floor spreading. Also, discuss the various evidences that support it.

सागरीय अधस्तल के विस्तार की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, इसका समर्थन करने वाले विभिन्न प्रमाणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sea Floor Spreading theory was given by Harry Hess in 1961 to explain the system of existence of continents and oceans.

PROCESS OF SEA FLOOR SPREADING.

1.) He argued that constant eruptions at crest of oceanic ridges causes the rupture of oceanic crust.

2.) This pushes the oceanic crust on either side. The Ocean Floor, thus spreads.

3.) Further, Ocean Floor that gets pushed aside sinks down at Oceanic trenches and gets consumed.

⇒ It is the Driving force behind continental Drift.

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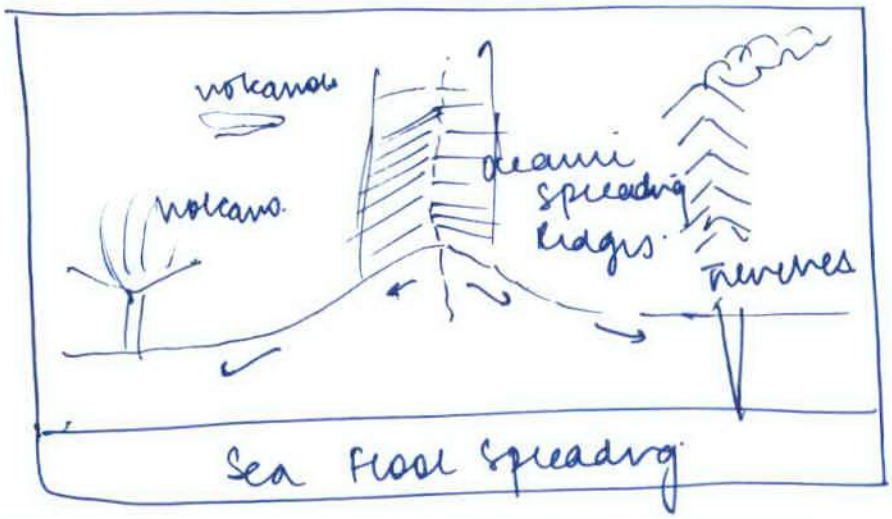

EVIDENCES SUPPORTING.

1.) Discovered that Rocks & Material on either side of Ridges shown similarity
2.) Ocean floor not just plain but have Mountain Ranges, Deep Trenches.
3.) Oceanic crust younger than continental crust.
4.) sediments on Ocean Floor are very thin.
5.) Trenches - deep seated earthquake. mid oceanic have shallow Depths

The Sea Floor spreading theory was later supported by Plate Tectonic Theory.

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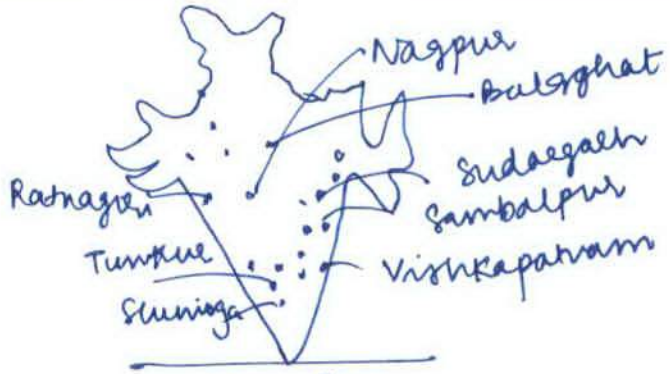
2. Give a brief account of distribution of iron ore and manganese found in India.

भारत में पाए जाने वाले लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

India has one of the largest iron ore Reserves and second largest Reserves of Manganese and 5th largest produce of Manganese.

Distribution of Iron ore.



Iron Ore

1.) About 95% of Reserves of iron ore are in states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra & Tamil Nadu.

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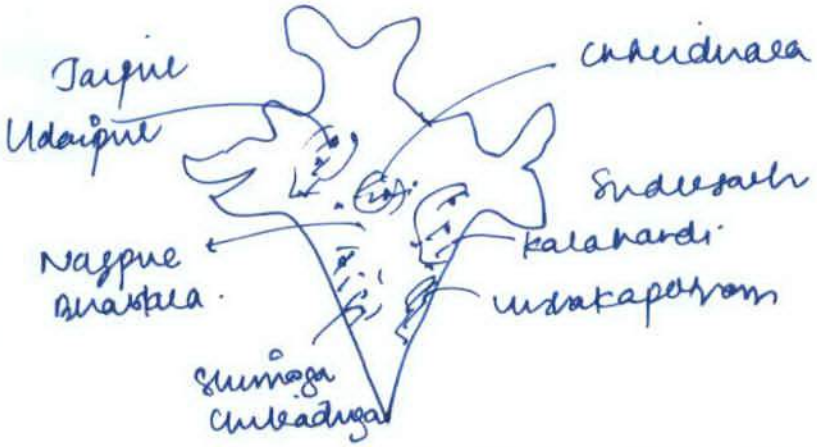
2.) Orissa - Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Koraput.

3.) Chhatisgarh - Dalli Rajhara, Bailadila,

4) ~~Iron Ore~~ Jharkhand - Noamundi, Daltonganj (Singhbhum)

5.) Karnatka - Kemangundi in Bababud an Hills, Sandur & Hospet Area.

Manganese Distribution



Manganese ore in India.

State wise.

1.) Maharashtra - 27.6%
- Nagpur, Bhandara.

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(2) Madhya Pradesh
↳ Balaghat, Chhindwara.

(3) Odisha
↳ Bolangir, Sambalpur,

(4) Andhra Pradesh
↳ Vijayanagaram, Vizag
Guntur

(5) Karnataka
↳ Shimoga, Bellary, Chikkaduvy

Thus, having rich sources of iron and manganese, India stands at position to lead the nation in future in its production

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3. Highlighting the role of seismic waves in its understanding, describe the different layers of earth's internal structure.

पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना को समझने में भूकंपीय तरंगों की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी आंतरिक संरचना की विभिन्न परतों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Due to sudden release of energy in ~~Energy~~ Earth's surface. Earthquake is ~~[illegible]~~ takes place which creates seismic waves that travel in all directions

Role of Seismic Waves.

1.) More faster through Denser or rigid Area. & vice versa.
→ help in studying Density, Rigidity of various layers.

2.) assesing thickness of various layers.
& abrupt increase of waves when they move from one layer to another.

3.) Outer - Inner core
S - Waves - only through solids.
not found in core - show.
Outer core is liquid state.

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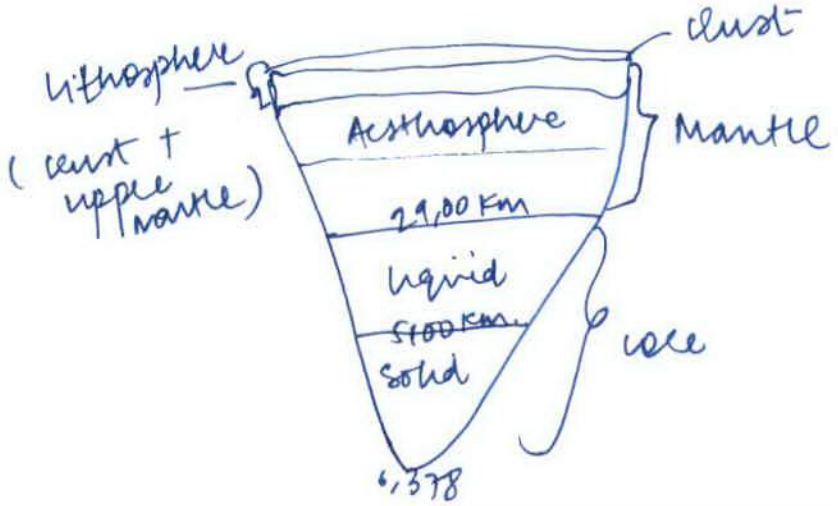
Different layers of Earth.



Earth's interior

1.) ~~Outermost~~ CRUST

- outermost, solid part of Earth
- brittle in nature
- two types - Oceanic & continental
- Avg density of crust - 3 g/cm³
- Oceanic crust is younger & thinner than continental

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(2) Mantle →

- extends from Moho's Disc continuity to depth of 2900 km.
- predominantly solid state
- composed of Dense rocks
- crust + uppermost - Lithosphere
- Below it - Asthenosphere.

(3) Core

- from 2900 km below surface of Earth
- Outer & Inner core
- Outer in liquid & Inner in solid.
- Core made up of heavy material Nickel & Iron.

Seismic waves have helped Geologists & Geographers in a better understanding of Earth's Internal Area.

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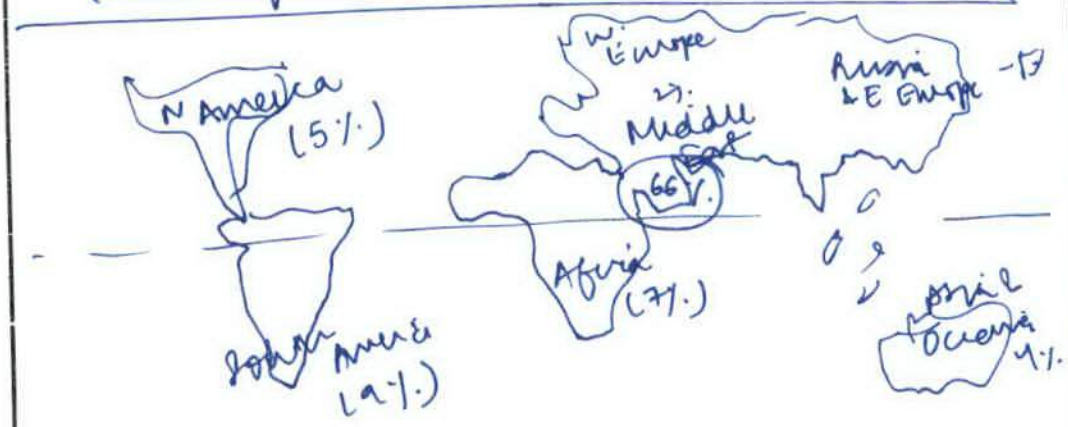
4. Give an account of the distribution of petroleum reserves in the world.

विश्व भर में पेट्रोलियम भंडारों के वितरण का विवरण दीजिए।

PETROLEUM is also called Black Gold or liquid Gold because of its high value in market. According to US Department of Energy (2015), 15 countries account for ~~every~~ more than 75% of world's oil production



World Distribution

1.) Middle East

↳ more than half of world's oil Reserves

↳ Saudi Arabia

↳ Iran, Kuwait, Iraq.

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(2) Russia, & Caspian Sea

↳ Russia - 6% of world's Reserves

↳ western Siberia, Sakhalian Island

↳ Volga - Caspian Region

(3) Sub Saharan Africa

↳ giant oilfields in

↳ Nigeria, Angola, Guinea.

(4) N America

↳ USA, - ~~to~~ 2% of world's

↳ Mexico, Canada

(5) South America

↳ Venezuela :- world's largest oil endowment

↳ Brazil - second largest oil Reserve in S America.

(6) India - 0.3% of Global Oil Reserves.

↳ Mumbai High, Guj, Assam (Digboi)

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Apart from the above mentioned Reserves, there is huge scope of exploration and production in Arctic & Antarctic region of Northern hemisphere.

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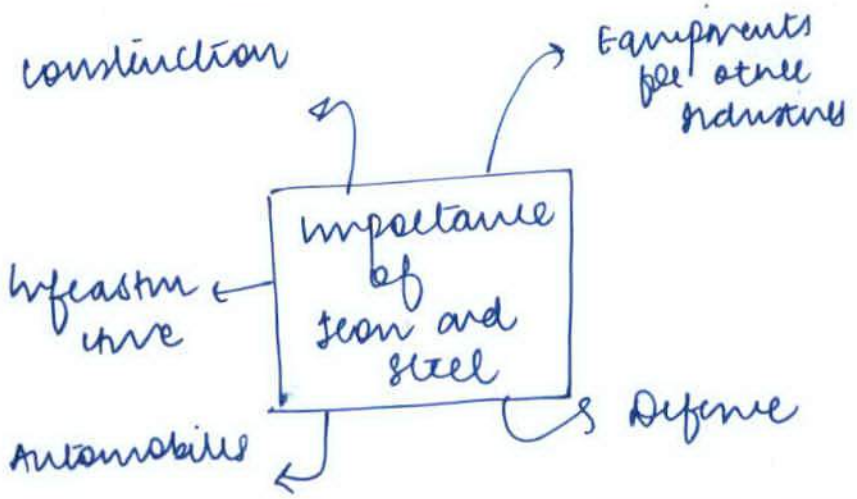
5. Identify, with examples, the factors responsible for location of iron and steel industry in India.

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए भारत में लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Iron and Steel Industry is one of prominent industry which provides the capital for other industries as well.



Iron and Steel industry.

Factors for location

1) Near Iron Ore Mines →
↳ located near mines with iron ore, manganese, limestone
↳ Eg → Rourkela in India.

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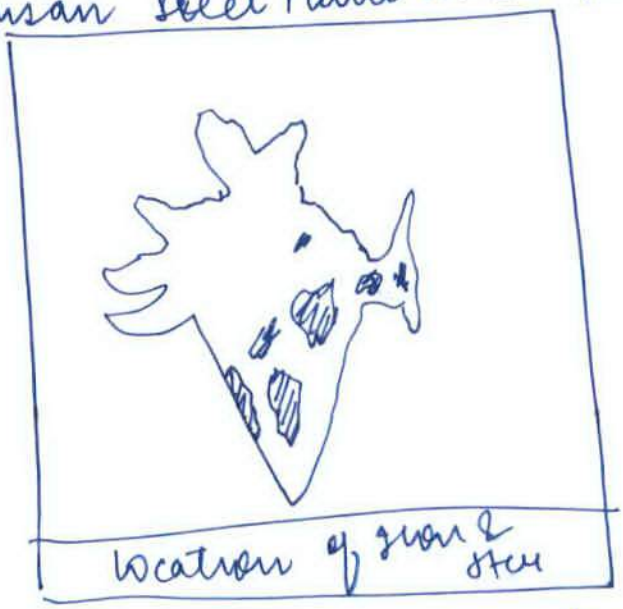
2.) Transportation →
is near coastal regions reduces cost of transporting raw materials from port to factories
(Eg) - Vishakapatnam

3.) Modern Technology → such as electric smelters shift from coal & iron Reserves to scrap metal
(Eg) - Bhusan Steel Plant in Ghaziabad.



4.) Industrial inertia → continue to be located in same area despite decline of locational advantages.
(Eg) - Ruhr in Germany

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5.) Developmental Policies of Government

↳ Bhilai & Salem Plants in India.

6.) Strategic Reasons →

↳ USA some set up plants in western Region - California

↳ USSR in eastern side - Pacific Coast.

Thus, Iron and Steel Industry being a heavy industry is preferred to be located near raw material and industrial area, to reduce transportation cost.

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6. Describe the major types of volcanoes along with their characteristics.
ज्वालामुखी के प्रमुख प्रकारों का उल्लेख करते हुए उनकी विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

A vent or opening in Earth crust is known as Volcano.

- The material that reaches the ground includes lava flows, pyroclastic debris, volcanic dust, bombs, ash and gases.

Major types of Volcano.

1.) SHIELD VOLCANOES

- largest of all the volcanoes
- mostly made up of Basalt
- not very steep
- become explosive if water gets into it
- Eg - Hawaiian Islands

2.) COMPOSITE VOLCANOES

- eruptions of cooler & more viscous lava than basalt

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↳ material accumulates in vicinity
↳ formation of layers
↳ found at destructive Plate margins
Eg - Mt Fuji in Japan

3.) CALDERA
↳ most explosive of earth's volcano
↳ usually collapse on themselves
↳ huge destruction ; collapsed depressions
↳ Eg - Lonar lake in Maharashtra.

4.) FLOOD BASALT
↳ outpour highly fluid lava
↳ flows for long distances
↳ thick basalt lava flows
↳ Deccan traps in India.
Eg (Maharashtra Plateau)

5.) MID OCEAN RIDGE
↳ occur in Oceanic Areas.
↳ system of mid Ocean Ridges

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→ central portion of ridge experience frequent eruptions.

→ longest mountain chain submerged under Earth

Volcanoes can on hand bring huge loss of human life as well as environmental pollution: while also can yield very fertile soils and creates Geysers and springs of hot water.

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7. Provide an account of the major fishing grounds in the world and identify the factors responsible for their distribution.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्य ग्रहण क्षेत्रों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

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8. What are the major factors that influence the location of the fertilizer industry in India? Explain with the help of suitable examples.

भारत में उर्वरक उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक कौन-से हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Fertiliser Industry is in recent have shown progressive graph in alignment with rise in demand and creating future prospects.

Factors that influence location

1) closely related to petrochemicals
eg 70% of fertiliser plants producing Nitrogenous fertiliser uses Naptha

2) located near Refineries
Eg - Oil & Gas from Bombay High, Gujarat - Maharashtra Region got fertiliser plants at Hazira, Mumbai, Trombay etc.

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3.) Some draw their feed stock from steel slag as well as coke and lignite.

↳ Sulphur - another important material

(eg) Tamil Nadu.

4.) Transportation of Naphtha or Gas through Rail / pipelines

↳ widespread distribution of fertiliser - priority to sea board location

(eg) Vijaypur, Jagdishpur.

Fertiliser Industry has been provided a number of initiatives by Government as well through subsidy to give the much needed push.

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9. Identify the different erosional landforms that are shaped by running water and groundwater.

प्रवाहित जल और भौम जल द्वारा निर्मित विभिन्न प्रकार के अपरदित स्थलरूपों की पहचान कीजिए।

Geomorphic agents like Running water, Ground water, Glaciers, waves create several kids of landforms.

erosional landforms by Running water.

1.) VALLEYS

↳ rills → Gullies → valleys

↳ many types - V shaped, Gorge, Canyon.

2.) Potholes & Plunge Pools

↳ circular depressions called Potholes.

↳ at foot of waterfalls - large potholes - called plunge pools.

3.) Meanders → streams flowing over Gentle slopes, form cuts & form Meanders.

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erosional landforms by Ground water.

1) Sinkholes, lapies & limestone pavements →
sinkhole - surface depression of limestone.

2) Caves → where alternating beds of rocks with limestone or dolomites in between or in areas of - cave formation is prominent

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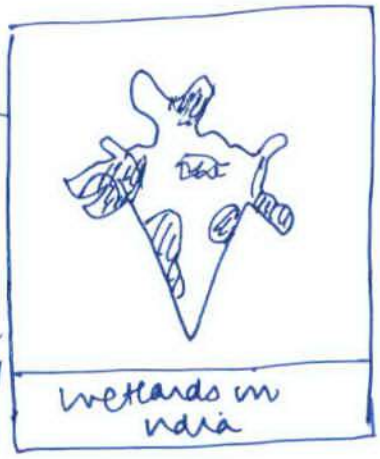
10. Give an account of the ecological services provided by wetlands and reasons behind their decline. What steps have been taken by the government to protect wetlands?

आर्द्रभूमियों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली पारिस्थितिकीय सेवाओं का विवरण दीजिए और उनके ह्रास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट दीजिए। आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

WETLANDS are the transitional lands between the aquatic & terrestial ecosystem and have their water table at or near the surface.

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES BY WETLANDS



Wetlands in India

1.) Carbon Sequestrator

↳ Wetlands helps in sequestering carbon

↳ Reduce carbon composition from atmosphere

2.) Biodiversity

↳ Wetlands are said to account for 40% of world species and 12% of animal species

↳ supports endemic species as well.

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3.) Flood control
- most important social and economic benefit.
- acts like sponges

4.) Frontline Defences
- mangroves, coral reefs, & salt marshes
- first Defence against potential devastation.

5.) Earth's filters
- clean up water
- Remove pollutants like phosphorus, heavy metals etc.

REASONS FOR DECLINE.

1.) Natural phenomena
- like flood, storms, sea level Rise.
- potential to destroy

2.) Agricultural Activities
- & Related Discharge in form of pollutants

3.) Waste Disposal
- Mining for Minerals & Dumping.

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4.) Hydrological alteration
↳ construction of dams,
↳ channelisation for navigation

5.) Settlement
↳ & infrastructure projects

STEPS TAKEN

1.) International
↳ Ramsar Convention
- provides protection to sites listed
↳ Wetlands International

2.) National level
(a) National Wetland conservation Program (NWCP)
(b) National lake conservation Plan (NLCP)

Thus, with proper check & balances and people centric policies, conservation efforts can be realised to save wetlands.

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11. Highlight the various factors affecting salinity of the oceans. Also, elaborate upon horizontal and vertical distribution of ocean salinity.

महासागरों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, महासागरीय लवणता के क्षैतिज और ऊर्ध्वाधर वितरण का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Salinity is total content of dissolved ~~to~~ salt in water and calculated as amount of salt (gm) dissolved in 1000 gm of seawater.

FACTORS AFFECTING SALINITY

1.) evaporation & precipitation
↳ with high evaporation, salinity increases
↳ with high precipitation, salinity decreases.

2.) Freshwater flow of Rivers
↳ Decreases the salinity of seawater.

3.) wind
↳ also influences the salinity

4.) Ocean Currents
↳ contribute to salinity variation

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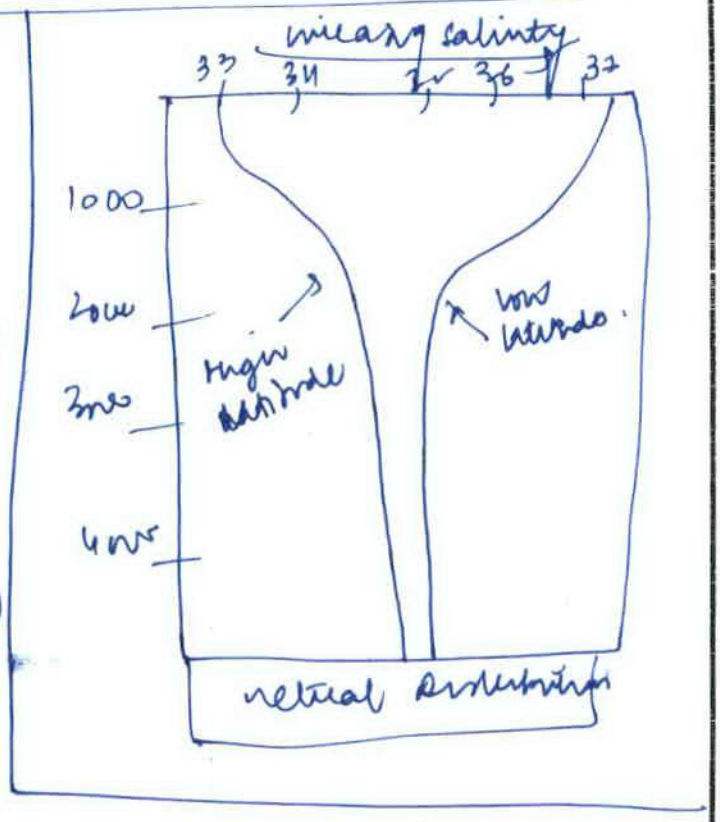
5.) temperature & Density of water is influences the salinity

vertical Distribution of Salinity

1) At [surface] increases by evaporation & decreases by input of water (from Rivers)



2) At [Depth], salinity normally remain fixed.

3.) Generally increases with depth & in halocline, salinity increases sharply.

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horizontal Distribution of Salinity

1.) Salinity for normal open ocean between 33 ppt - 37 ppt.

2.) In Land locked Red Sea, 41 ppt while in Arctic & estuaries, salinity fluctuates from 0-35 ppt.

3.) In hot & Dry regions sometimes even reaches 70 ppt like Mediterranean Sea.

4.) In Pacific, salinity variation is due to its shape and large areal extent

The average salinity of Indian Ocean is 35 ppt. Low observed in Bay of Bengal (large influx of Avg rate). Arabian Sea shows higher due to high evaporation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. Also, list some advantages and disadvantages of non-conventional sources of energy.

ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोतों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोतों के कुछ लाभ और हानियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Conventional and Non-conventional Sources of Energy are the ones which provide energy to differential needs in different sectors across world.

conventional source of Energy	non-conventional source of Energy
1.) traditional way of harnessing energy	2.) latest way of deriving energy for various needs.
2.) non-Renewable	2.) Renewable energy
3.) lot of time to build again like million of years	3.) can be Renewed in comparatively short duration.
4.) Polluting	4.) less polluting & environment friendly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.) Rarely find - left in few quantity.	5.) abundant in nature
6.) might become extinct - once lost	6.) can be replenished
7.) Eg - Fossil Fuels - coal, petroleum, charcoal.	7.) Eg - solar, wind, tidal energy

ADVANTAGES OF NON CONVENTIONAL

1.) Renewable
↳ can be replenished.

2.) Environment friendly
↳ less polluting

3.) Reduction in Carbon emission
↳ Global warming control efforts.

4.) Abundant in nature
↳ can be utilised in Demand.

5.) easily can be replish
↳ short duration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

DISADVANTAGES

1.) Costly
↳ technology & set up is very expensive.

2.) Less knowledge
↳ many untapped sources are found in nature due to less knowledge

3.) Less Efficiency
↳ compared to conventional, produces less effective.

Though, non-conventional have some disadvantages but with the present scenario of cond noies of climate change worldwide, it is better would switches to non-conventional sources as soon it can.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. State the characteristic features of equatorial climate and vegetation. Discuss, why the equatorial region remains underdeveloped despite having abundance of natural resources.

भूमध्यरेखीय जलवायु और वनस्पति की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की प्रचुरता के बावजूद भूमध्यरेखीय क्षेत्र अल्पविकसित क्यों बना हुआ है।

The hot and wet equatorial climate is found between 5° to 10° North and south of Equator, primarily in Amazon lowlands, Congo, Malaysia & East Indies

Characteristic features of Equatorial climate & vegetation

1.) High Temperature → great uniformity of temperature, Diurnal and annual range of temperature is also very small

2.) Season → no distinct winter & summer season.

3.) Precipitation → heavy & distributed throughout the year

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4.) Vegetation → great variety
↳ evergreen, smaller trees, climbing trees, parasitic plant.

5.) Multiple species → not found in single stand but multiple stand

Constraints to Development

1.) Equatorial Climate & health
↳ Due to excessive heat and high humidity, people subjected to physical & mental handicaps.

2.) Bacteria & insect pests
↳ hot, wet climate ideal for survival & spread of weeds & pests - wipe crops & plague men.

3.) Difficulty in livestock Farming
↳ handicapped by absence of meadows and frequent attacks by ticks & insects

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Hindrance to Development

↳ Due to inaccessible terrain - difficult to clear forests for construction.

5.) Deterioration of tropical soil

↳ most soil nutrients are washed out due to torential downpours, soil erosion & impoverishment.

EQUATORIAL CLIMATE REGION provides immense biodiversity and regulation and needs special attention and care for its preservation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bring out the differences between tropical and temperate cyclones.
उष्णकटिबंधीय और शीतोष्ण चक्रवातों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

CYCLONES is a region of low atmosphere pressure accompanied by powerful winds. occur mainly in tropical & temperate region.

Tropical cyclone	Temperate cyclone.
1.) No frontal system exist	1.) clear frontal system
2.) originate over only on sea	2.) originate over both land & sea
3.) occur in tropical Region 5°N & 5°S (absence of coriolis)	3.) form in regions of convergence of air mass (35 - 60 latitude)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Tropical	Temperate
4) east to west movement	4) move from west to east
5) attain velocities upto 300 kmph	5) not more than 200 kmph
6) die as soon as they make landfall	6) bring longer duration weather change
7) cause heavy destruction	7) not that violent
8) common in Bay of Bengal, Caribean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, south China Sea, E coast of Australia	8) common on western coast of Europe & east coast of USA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cyclones are a common phenomena seen almost every year in different parts of world. A Robust preparedness & planned alert system can reduce the devastations caused by it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the conditions that are conducive for formation of tropical and cold water corals? Highlight the anthropogenic factors that have led to their decline.

उष्णकटिबंधीय और ठंडे जल में पाई जाने वाली प्रवाल भित्तियों के निर्माण के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियां क्या हैं? इनके ह्रास के लिए उत्तरदायी मानव जनित कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

CORAL POLYPS are short lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies. They secrete hard rock like substances which form coral reefs.

Eg- Barrier Reefs, Atolls etc.

conducive conditions for tropical & cold coral formation.

1.) Shallow water → need to grow & sunlight needed.

2.) Mud free water → sediment & plankton can decrease amount of sunlight.

3.) ~~Warm water~~

3.) Salty Water → Fresh water inhibits coral formation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Moving water → As this will be cleared up.

5.) No pollution → sediment can deposited on corals.

How formed

→ Coral Reef result of symbiotic relationship between zooxanthelle and corals in an Oceanic ecosystem.

→ corals give shelter to algae in exchange of nutrients

→ corals secrete calcium carbonate which become hardened after their death.

Anthropogenic factors led to Decline.

1.) Pollution → sediments, industrial garbage disposal in Ocean caused chemical accumulation.
→ hampering coral formation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Fishing → threat to their existence

3) Oil spills → creates danger of their urping off.

4.) Climate change → induced by human activeties cause variation in temp.

5.) Fresh water Pollution
↳ can also at times create difficulty for them to survive.

Corals are the 'lungs of the planet' which keeps marine biodiversity safe.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

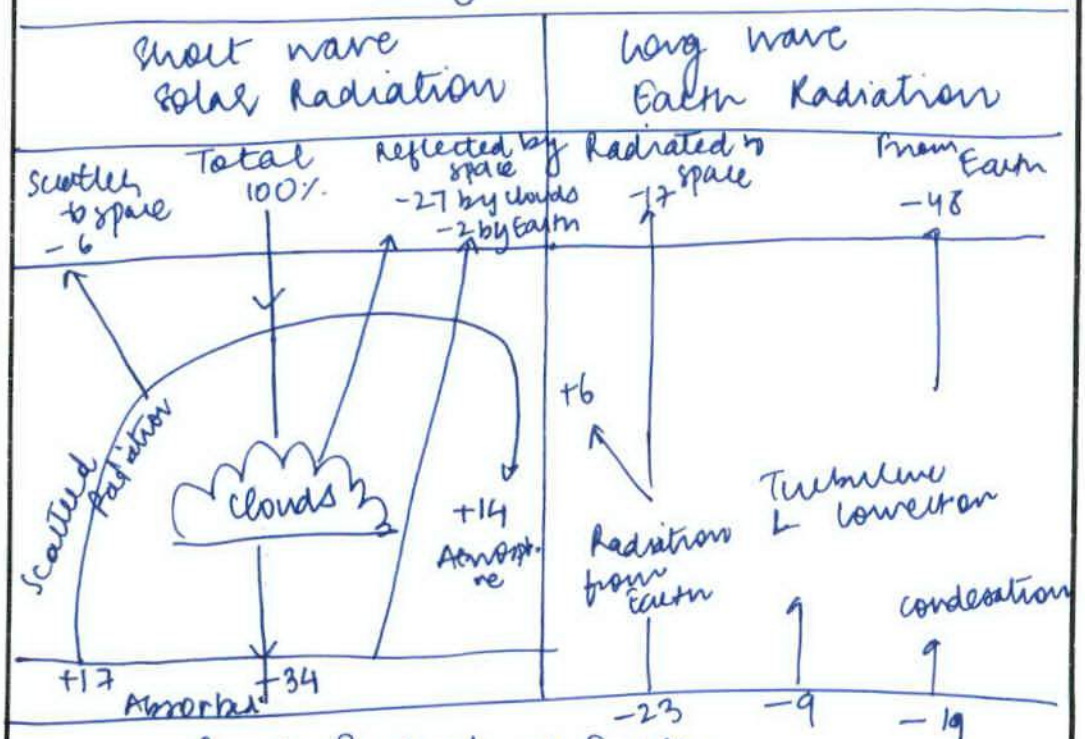
16. Explain the processes by which the Earth maintains its heat budget.

उन प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनके द्वारा पृथ्वी अपने ऊष्मा बजट को बनाए रखती है।

The earth as a whole does not accumulate or loose heat. It maintains its temperature through process of heat Budget.

What is heat Budget ?

↳ Maintenance of earth's temperature when the amount of heat received in form of insolation equals the amount lost by terestial radiation.



heat Budget of Earth.

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SOLAR RADIATION

↳ If insolation received is 100 percent.
Roughly 35 units reflected back to space even before reaching earth's surface.
→ 27 from top of clouds
→ 2 from snow & ice covered areas.

↳ Remained 65 units are absorbed.
→ 14 within atmosphere
→ 51 units by earth's surface.

Terrestrial Radiation

↳ earth Radiates back 51 units
→ 17 Directly
→ 34 absorbed by atmosphere.

→ Atmosphere also reflect back its 48 units

Thus, the total amount of heat received is reflected back to space → termed as Heat Budget

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

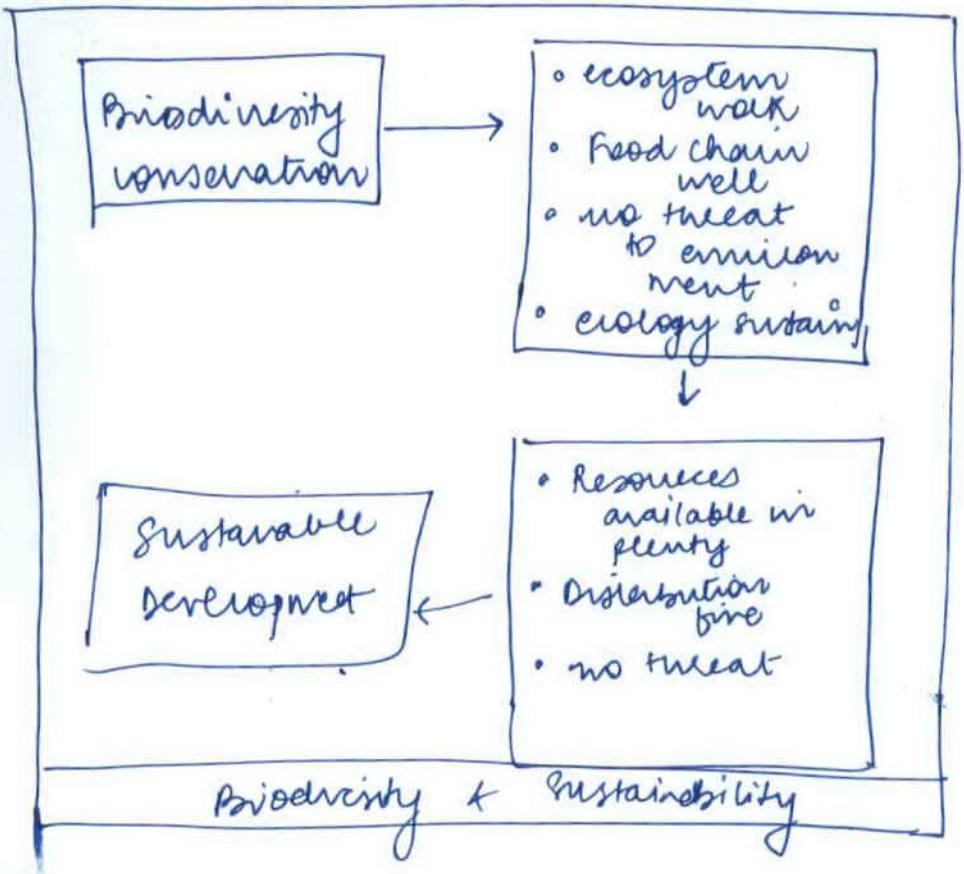
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elucidate the link between biodiversity and sustainable development. Also, mention steps taken by India to address the concern of biodiversity loss.

जैव विविधता और सतत विकास के बीच परस्पर संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, जैव विविधता की हानि की चिंता को दूर करने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Sustainable Development is the concept of using Resources in such way to ensure their production for future generation as well.

SDG Goal 15 talks of sustainable use of ecosystem & halt Biodiversity loss.



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Biodiversity & Sustainable Development

1.) Conserving of ecosystem
- increase natural ecosystem area.
- Resource availability.

2.) Species protection
- genetic diversity preservation
- ecological cycle work.

3.) Managing forests
- timber & wood availability
- Climate change effects in control.

4.) Combat Desertification
- landforms intact
- human Resources.

5.) Halt Biodiversity loss

species survive
↓
food chain not disturbed
↓
ecology survive
↓
economy survive
↓
humanity survive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by Government

1.) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
is time to time amendments as well provides major protection & preservation goals for Biodiversity

2.) Projects like Project Tiger, Elephant, Rhino provides specific protection to endangered species.

3.) Environment Impact Assessment
to check upon the impact of construction of new building & factories before hand.

Government has taken steps to protect Biodiversity, but would be possible only with people's participation actively.

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18. What is meant by High Technology or Hi-Tech industry? Giving examples of some of these industries, highlight their important features.

उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी या उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग (हाई-टेक इंडस्ट्री) मे क्या तात्पर्य है? इन उद्योगों में से कुछ का उदाहरण देते हुए, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

High Technology Industry are the latest Generation of manufacturing Industries, which involve intense research & Development, mechanised machines and automation technology

EXAMPLES OF HIGH TECH

- genetic engineering
- nanotechnology
- telecom & network
- software technology
- computing & automation
- modern pharmaceuticals.
- advanced instrumentation

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IMPORTANT FEATURES

1.) Require highly skilled labour
↳ all tech companies need specialized skills.

2.) use latest technology
↳ needed to be updated.

3.) characterised by neatly spaced, spacious, big areas of building

4.) mostly workforce comprised of white collar (professional) workers.

5.) more technology reliant work - flexible to work from home. in most.

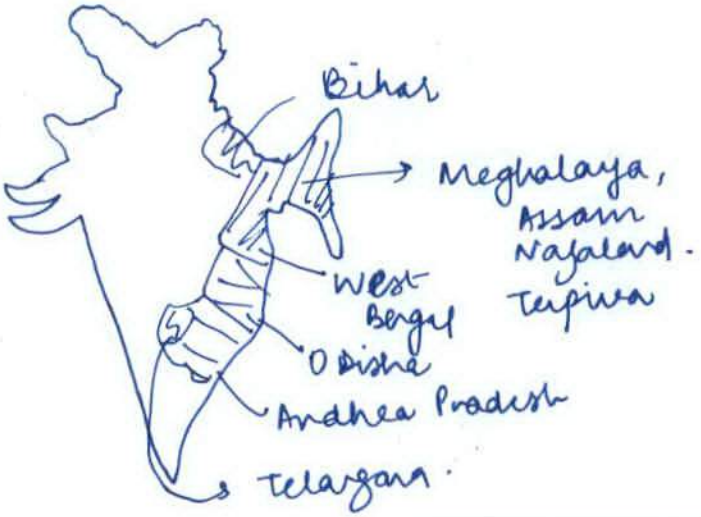
* The high tech companies are commonly regarded as the epitome of harvesting latest human Resource.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give an account of locational factors that have influenced the distribution of jute industry in India. What are the challenges that this industry faces?
भारत में जूट उद्योग के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले अवस्थिति संबंधी कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। इस उद्योग को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute products and stands second as an exporter after Bangladesh.



The Distribution in India.

Locational factors.

There are about 70 mills in India. Mostly in West Bengal along Hugli River

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1.) Proximity to Raw Material
↳ Jute producing area in West Bengal and in Bangladesh.

2.) Transport
↳ inexpensive water transport
↳ supported by good network of railways, roadways & waterways

3.) Abundant water
↳ available for producing jute

4.) Cheap labour
↳ available from West Bengal, & adjoing states of Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh.

5.) Kolkata as urban centre
↳ provides Banking, insurance & port facilities for export of jute goods.

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CHALLENGES

1.) Wage Rates needs to linked with productivity.
2.) new sophisticated machinery needed
3.) After Partition, jute producing area went to Bangladesh.
4.) Competition from synthetic fibre

WAY FORWARD

1.) Increase Marketing strategy
↳ promote Jute as eco-friendly bio-degradable packaging material
2.) environmental consciousness
3.) products needs to be diversified

2005 National Jute Policy and the recent mandatory use of Jute Packaging are steps in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. State the conditions that are conducive for the occurrence of temperature inversion. Also, highlight its consequences.

तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की परिघटना के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके परिणामों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Usually, temperature decreases with increase in elevation i.e. normal lapse rate. When the normal lapse rate is inverted, it is Temperature Inversion.

Conditions for Temperature Inversion

1.) Long winter nights → so that loss of heat by terrestrial radiation from ground surface during night is greater than incoming radiation.

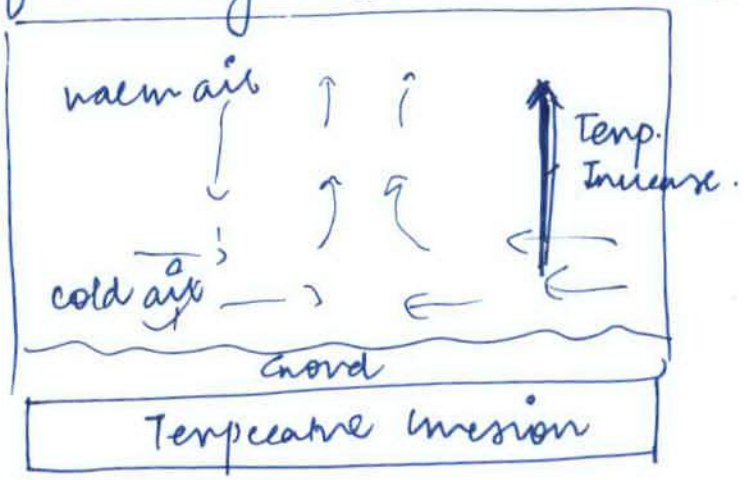
2.) Clear skies
↳ allows unobstructed escape of radiation.

3.) Calm and stable air
↳ no vertical mixing at lower levels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Slow movement of air
↳ no transfer and mixing of heat in lower layers of atmosphere.

5.) Snow covered Ground Surface
↳ There is maximum Reflection of incoming solar radiation



Consequences of Inversion.

1.) Absolute Stability
↳ low chance of rain

2.) Hygroscopic Nuclei
↳ cannot move vertically causes lower temp. - results into foggy condition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.) Pollutants increase in air which makes air unhealthy for breathing like PM 2.5, PM10, CO2.

4.) Poor visibility increases road accident, delay in transportation and flights.

Temperature Inversion is quite normal phenomenon in polar areas throughout the year.

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Test (18) 03 OCT 2022 Society 2 S J

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1829)

Name of Candidate	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1210976
Center	ONLINE	Date	1/10/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

CASTE SYSTEM refers to the system of social stratification consisting of hierarchially based, closed, endogamous strata where membership is ascriptive, contact restricted & mobility impossible

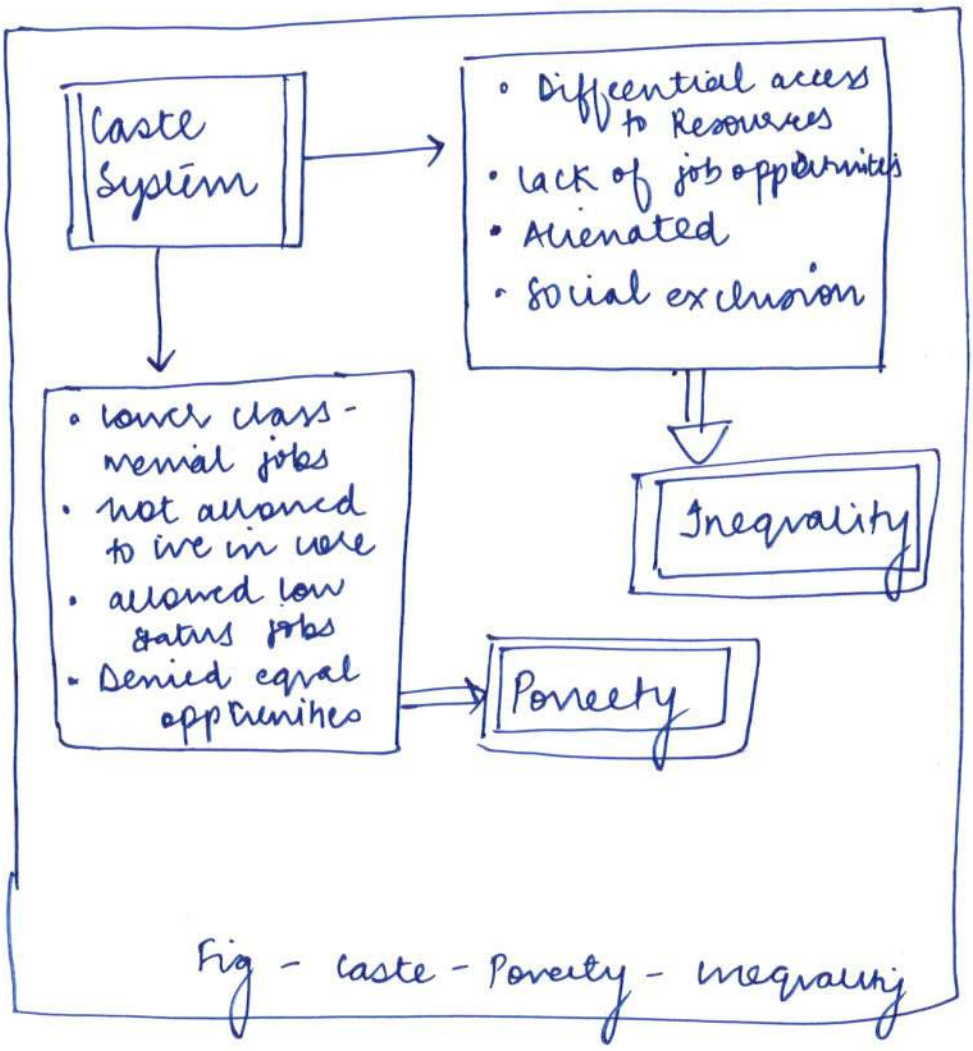

Fig - Caste - Poverty - inequality

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CASTE SYSTEM - Key Driver of Poverty

1.) Denied Equal opportunity for Jobs
↳ some jobs being preferred for high caste
2.) Discrimination in educational inst.
↳ lower castes - denied to admit school.
3.) Outskirts living
↳ slums proliferation.

CASTE SYSTEM - Key Drivers of Inequality

1.) Differential access to Resources
↳ unequal Access - success
2.) social exclusion
↳ Different access

WAY FORWARD

1.) Govt. initiative of Stand up India
2.) Eklavya School
3.) DICCI.

Thus, with Reservations penetration to needy, underprivileged due to caste can be brought to mainstream.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey, 91.8% of women of Age group (15-59) were engaged in ~~Domestic~~ unpaid work, while men only 20%.

This shows, that the responsibility of unpaid work is borne mostly by women.

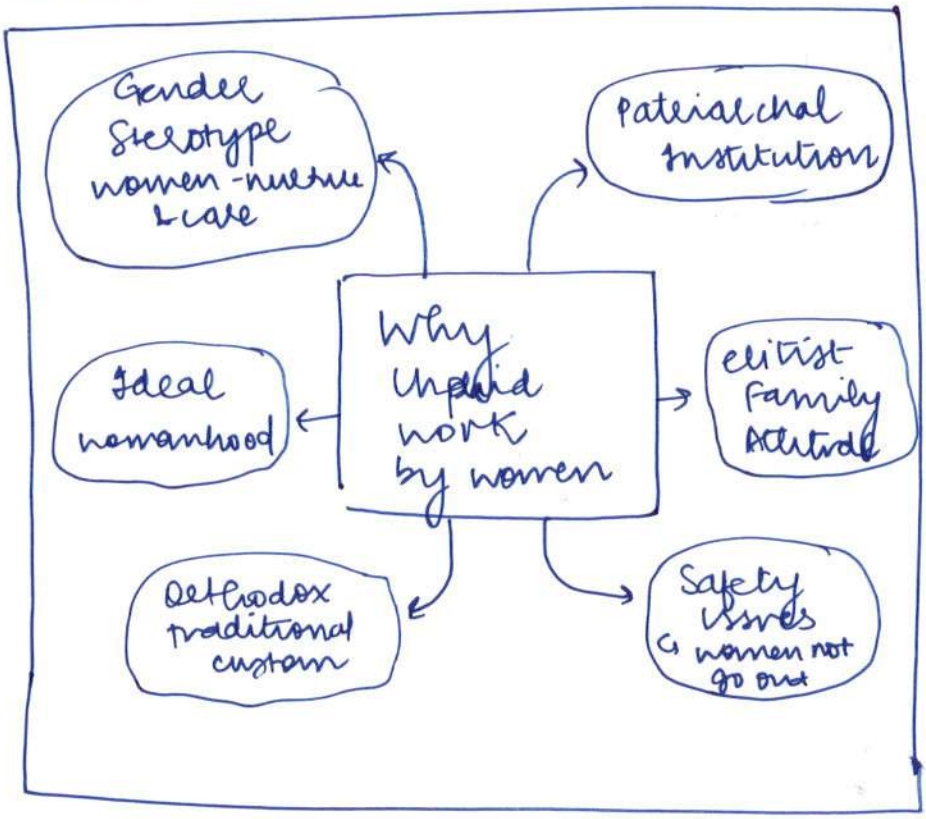

Fig - Unpaid Work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

UNPAID WORK - necessary

1.) to provide them financial autonomy
↳ can spend more indepedently.
2.) work / labour recognised / accounted
↳ increase their bargaing power
3.) contribute to increasing status of women
↳ Respect within family members.

UNPAID WORK - monetisation challenging task

1.) No parameters - to monterize work
↳ no prescribed criteria available
2.) will rob out activities done out of love
↳ by innate nature - want to do.

If not monetizing, but acknowledging and giving them equal respect and dignity, can help women to be more empowered and more strong.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth and their remedial measures. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to World Population Report (2021), India's Demographic potential will peak by 2035.

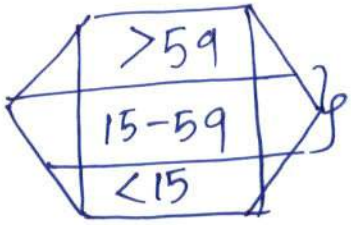

Fig - Demographic Dividend.

Demographic Dividend → potential narrowing down

1.) job Employability
↳ In 2022, highest till now unemployement Rate in 7 yrs.

2.) Resource wasted
↳ with no job in hand, either compromise with low skill/ low pay jobs.

3.) Demographic Disaster
↳ With less job opportunities, youth diverted to crimes / radicalisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYABILITY

1.) Less skill oriented education
↳ education - more focus on marks
less skills developed.

2.) Population - Job ratio
↳ cut-throat competition

3.) Communication & other skills not in focus.
↳ deprive them of opportunities

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

1.) overhaul of education system
(Eg) ↳ NEP, 2020.

2.) Focus on vocational education
↳ new opportunities like design, fashion

3.) Skill development
(eg) Skill up India ; coding for youngsters.

By focusing not only on educational qualification, but also preparing them for future endeavours with respect to job with high skills, demographic potential can be realised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to census 2011, the population of India is more than 121 crore which ~~to~~ pushes for focusing on population control measures.

CURRENT APPROACH OF POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES

1.) Focus on 2 child Policy
↳ campaign for 'Bachhe - 2 hi Achhe'

2.) Increase use of contraceptives
↳ to have one / two kids only

3.) Job opportunities denied for more than two
↳ several provisions for such

4.) Incentives for having less kids.
Eg: UP government population policy.

5.) Awareness campaign
Eg: Posters, Banners, on Road side streets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GENDERED IMPACT of Policy

1.) Son-meta preference
↳ in pref for son, girl child unwanted

2.) Female Infanticide on rise
↳ Since only 1/2 children, so want son.

3.) Female Foeticide
↳ Before even being born, killed Girl child.

Need to Rethink &
Devise new Methods.

(1.) Campaign for Equality
(Eg) 'Ladka - Ladki ek Samaan'

(2.) Incentives for Girl Child
(Eg) ↳ Girl single child - policy.

(3.) Awareness to change social mindset
(Eg) Role models of Gita - Babita.

Instead of just focusing on population control measures, equal emphasis has to be given to importance of Girl child and their development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के हद मे अधिक पलायन से ग्रसित है।विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति मे निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION describes health as well being in terms of physical, mental, financial and emotional.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE - mired by excessive Brain Drain

1. Lack of Institutions
↳ forces students to go for out of India
eg - (Covid-19 - medical students from China, Ukraine.

2. not economical
↳ Indian institutes - heavy fee - becomes unaffordable.

3. Foreign studies
↳ make them comfortable to settle abroad only

4. lack of security
↳ lack of opportunities in India

5. Safety issue
↳ cases of treasing of Doctors - pushes them to settle outside

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MEASURES TO ADDRESS THIS

1.) More Private Institutions
↳ with Government incentive provided, more private players need to come.

2.) Stringent laws for safety
↳ Doctors safety needs to be ensured with legislations.

3.) Economical studies
↳ scholarship or other rewards for them to settle in India.

4.) Training
↳ ASHA workers & other healthcare workers - skilled ones.

5.) Incentives & morally Boost them
↳ work needs to be recognised.

6.) Better working condition
↳ safety & security should be ensured.

HEALTHCARE System in India, thus, needs more infrastructural push in form of atleast spend of 2-5% of GDP as well as societal changes to recognise medical staff role.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न महिला संगठनों ने महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, तथापि महिला उद्यमिता के समक्ष अड़चने पैदा करने वाली बाधाएं भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

According to Consulate General of Sweden, women's participation in manufacturing and services is less than 20%. which signifies that women's participation in entrepreneurship have still miles to go.

women Organisations → played key role in promoting entrepreneurship.

1.) Telangana -
↳ Women's organisation to have all women staff

2.) Kerala Railway station
↳ employed all women.

3.) New start ups
↳ prefer to give percentage to women

4.) Pink collared jobs
↳ Reception, nurse for women

(conclusion)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Obstacles

1.) Less women role models
↳ According to Deloitte study, in India only 9% of CEOs are women.

2.) Glass ceiling
↳ stops them from coming to higher positions - Supreme court never had women CJI till now.

3.) Patriarchial institution
↳ prefers women at home.
(Eg) socialisation of domestic chores.

4.) Institutional constraints
(Eg) ↳ CCTVs, creche facility not available.

5.) Lack of investment
↳ in industries to absorb women labour like textiles, apparels etc.

WAY FORWARD

1) Self Help Groups
2) women leaders Awards
3) Diffusion - centric Theory

Thus, providing the environment to women to come up and work, can provide them real women empowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers are the helpers / workers employed in number of households in India who are vulnerable to exploitation at large.

ISSUES associated with Domestic workers.

1.) Exploitation
↳ in name of work, exploitated to work extra hours

2.) Child labour
↳ at homes, prefer to have child labour - cheap & flexible.

3.) Minimum wage
↳ not fixed, terms underpaid

4.) sexual harassment
↳ number of times, sexually harassed and compensated with salary

5.) no law for protection
↳ no idea of seeking help.

6.) stigmatizing
↳ less Reporting - settle by money.

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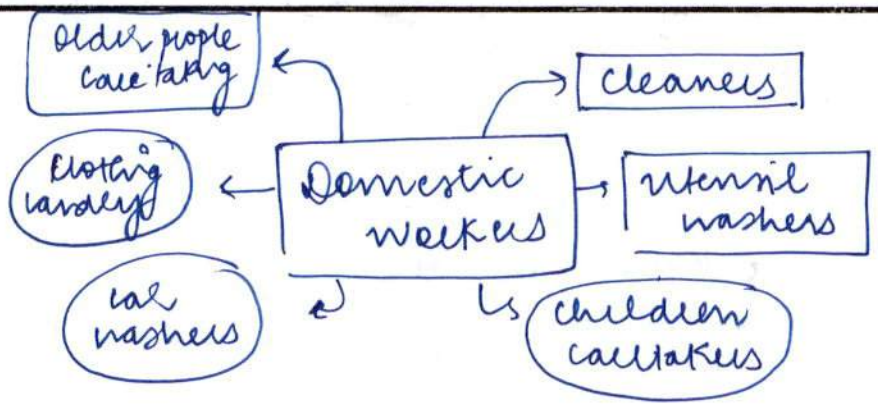


Fig - Domestic workers

MEASURES TO EMPOWER THEM

1.) Legislation
↳ need to bring laws - protect them legally.

2.) Minimum wage & hours fix
↳ to give them financial security & less exploitation.

3.) Penalisation accused
↳ not letting go the accused easily but strict punishments.

Article 14 of the constitution and Article 21 talks of Right to Equality and Right to Dignity respectively which is every individual's right and should be claimed by each one.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, the Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was proposed, which has led to debate regarding whether raising marriage age can help in women Rights or not.

Raising Age → only address Symptoms rather than underlying causes.

Yes

1.) no change in social mindset
↳ ~~still~~ will change legally, but not in culture & traditions

2.) women rights / autonomy not talked of.
↳ will not give them autonomy with respect to decision making.

3.) Child Marriage still pevalent
↳ 1/3 of Child Brides of world from India.
when 18 yrs age bar not followed yet, what guarantee 21.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But NO, will improve women's condition though.

1.) Education
↳ early marriages - barrier to higher education
↳ provide them opportunity to study

2.) Reduce economic Dependency
↳ provide them with job opportunities
↳ to qualify & work.

3.) Agents of change
↳ educated women can bring reforms within

4.) Reduce Mother Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
↳ Aware women - more conscious about health.

As being rightly said, Laws decide the way society should move, while the culture decides the way society actually moves.
Thus, with legislative measures, efforts needs to be taken to change things at ground level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree? (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की मांग है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

According to Higher studies Survey Report, the enrollment Rate in general in higher studies is 27%. while for SCs & STs is 23.4% and 18% respectively.

This signifies the differences enhanced in opportunities for Backward communities.

caste Based census - need of Hour.

Yes

1) Policy formation
↳ affirmative actions accordingly.
↳ Better policy Design.

2) Penetration to needy
↳ Horizontal Division in OBCs - most needy

3) Identification of Beneficiaries
↳ can help in identifying the most vulnerable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Classes within caste
↳ usually opportunities taken by few - already privelege.

5.) Backward will come forward
↳ most vulnerable will be identified.

But NO,

1.) Caste Based Politics
↳ will give impetus to such divisive politics.

2.) will create animosity
↳ divide people on caste lines.

3.) reinforce caste identities
↳ solidarity among caste members and hostility towards others.

5.) Majoritarianism
↳ create rift.

WAY FORWARD

1.) Utility of Data.
2.) Identify vulnerable / most Backward.
3.) Policy oriented towards most needy.

Thus, Caste Census Data utilised in select manner can empower & be benficial for the most backward, otherwise can bring factionalism in society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM in India in recent has seen an increased participation of private sectors which though had improved quality education, while at same time created unequal access to opportunities

Private sector – necessity

1.) improve quality of education
↳ Recent survey showed better outcomes and skilled students from private institutes.

2.) more choices - more opportunities
↳ with pvt sector, more chances & opportunities for students to learn & grow.

3.) Competitive environment
↳ provides the platform to learn, grow & compete

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Skilled professionals
↳ opportunity to learn from high class professionals.

5.) prepare for Globalised skills
↳ pvt institutes prepare students - to compete in Globalised world.

ISSUES - without pvt.

1.) High Fee Pay structure
↳ create rich - poor divide.

2.) Less affordable
↳ not everyone can access.

3.) Discrimination
↳ in terms of Gender, caste - usually seen.

4.) Nepotism can be seen.
↳ no legislative control - freedom to do.

REDRESSAL.

1.) Guidelines by Government.

2.) Maximum fee has to be fixed.

3.) Make them accessible

4.) more inclusive & conducive environment.

5.) Safety - security needs to ensure

Private Players can upgrade the Indian potential when channelised in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

(250 words) 15

भूख का उन्मूलन वस्तुतः भूख और भुखमरी के संकट को रोकने के लिए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भूख की स्थिति पर हालिया रिपोर्ट्स द्वारा उजागर की गई चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~HUNGER in test~~
Recent Report of Global Hunger Index, placed India at - 101 Rank (Serious) which shows the deteriorated state of Indian state in terms of it.

Eradication of Hunger – Depends on Adequacy of Policy Intervention.

1.) Policy formulated but lack in Implementation
↳ Schemes of Government do not reach the needy.

2.) Middle Man
↳ Diverts the fund & stops them to reach Benficiary.

3.) Hoarding
↳ Black Marketing of stuffs.

4.) Waste of Government Resources
↳ when not reaches to ~~our~~ target Benficiaries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.) Effective Policy - Good outcomes
↳ sensible to implement policy there
6.) Capable officers to check upon implementation.

CONCERNS RAISED BY RECENT REPORTS.

1.) Starvation
↳ India situation - miserable.
↳ Food insecurity + not nutritious food.

2.) Child stunting
↳ 34.7% (2016 - 18) though reduced still high.

3.) Child wasting
↳ 17.3% - highest in all countries.

4.) Mortality of child
↳ on rise; and IMR and under 5 Age

5.) Inequality leated grief
↳ Recent Report - 90% of Indians holds 3% of wealth.
↳ Rich poor divide.

6.) unequal access to resources
↳ Discrimination on caste / Religious lines.

7.) Women health
↳ MMR -
↳ neglected to much extent.

GOVT INTERVENTION

1.) end hunger → Digitalization of Ration card
→ One Ration One Card

2.) Improve nutrition → POSHAN Abhiyaan

3.) ensure food security → PDS, NFSA

4.) sustainable Agriculture → crop diversification

To address the problem of hunger, issues of malnourishment and undernourishment has to be addressed with proper policy intervention & their penetration to achieve SDG 2 Goal.

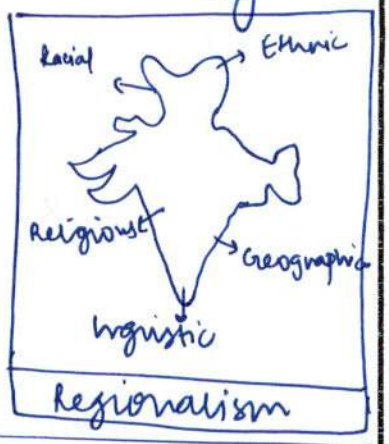
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Regionalism in India is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic and, above all, psychological. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक बहु-आयामी, साथ-साथ भू-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक-आर्थिक और सबसे बढ़कर मनोवैज्ञानिक, परिघटना है। विवेचना कीजिए।

REGIONALISM refers to the ideology under which interests of a region or a state are in hostile arrest against the interest of other region or state or nation



Multi-Dimensional Phenomenon

- Linguistic: more than 700 languages yet no national language.
- Religious: 7 Religion yet no national Religion
- Ethnic: more than 7000 tribes
- Geographical: Diff Division al phenomenon.

1.) GEO-CULTURAL

1.1.) Geogeaphical landscape

Eg: Chicken neck areas of Sikkim
North East Region - porous borders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Bordering states.

1.2.) Cultural/tribal

↳ ethnic tribes - Bodoland Demand
↳ Assam.

↳ Gorkhaland in West Bengal.

1.3.) Linguistic Diversity

↳ supra-nationalism
↳ regional languages - mother tongue debate.

2. Politics - ~~cultural~~ economic.

2.1.) Son of soil theory

↳ MAHARASHRTA. (Marathi - Gujratis)

↳ Karnataka.

2.2.) natives Vs migrants

↳ Reports of clashes / Discrimination.

↳ Lack of trust.

2.3.) Lack of out migration culture

↳ Reservation for locals

- Haryana.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.) Psychological

1.) Alienation

Eg. Racial attack of North East people in Delhi.

2.) Lack of trust & inclusivity

↳ fearing migrants taking away opportunity

3.) Insensitivity

↳ mocking ~~them~~ people from other regions.

4.) Cultural Disturbance

↳ assuming they will spoil our culture.

WAY FORWARD

1.) using it as an asset

↳ Differences = more Diversity
= more knowledge
= more opportunity

2.) Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat → promote inclusivity.

3.) feeling of oneness & patriotism → need to instill & more inclusive.

unity out of differences & Diversity will bring organic solidarity and not just mechanical solidarity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. By adopting a variation of Western secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की विविधता को अपनाकर हमने एक ऐसी स्थिति को आमंत्रित किया, जिसने भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमशः दुर्बल कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SECULARISM refers to the system of separation of religion from political intervention and vice versa and the freedom to profess and propagate one's religion

Adoption of Western Secularism.
is weakening of secularization in India.

Yes

1.) no state intervention - freedom of Religion	→ in its gave • increased animosity • Religious fanatiism • Hatred increased. Eg → murder of Kanhaiya Lal in Udaipur.
2.) Right to freedom to propagate	→ Rift between communities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	→ Display in Public space → jingoism (eg) - Karnataka hijab school controversy
3.) Freedom to choose	• Forced conversions • trap. • incents running (eg) - Christian missionaries in Kerala.
4.) Separation of State & Religion → no official Religion	• Hostile Relation between diff communities • communalism (eg) - Hindu Muslim Riots Delhi, 2020.

But, ~~however~~,
Secularism has also strengthened India's Diversity & secularization.

1.) no official Religion	• Freedom to choose & Decide • no imposition • Rational & scientific Temper • Right to choose own Religion
2.) No State Intervention	• People's faith in Democratic value.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	• no Bias ness • All Religion - equal
3.) Right to propagate	• mutual Respect for other Religion • combined celebration of different Religion • communal harmony • Unity in Diversity • Brotherhood & fraternity

Ideas of Secularism ensheired in Indian constitution in Article (25-28) preaches for communal harmony, peace & tranquility by giving equal respect to all Religions and with avoidance of jingoistic attitudes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Strong Universal Social Protection talks about providing social security net to Indians in terms of education, health, livelihood, shelter or food.

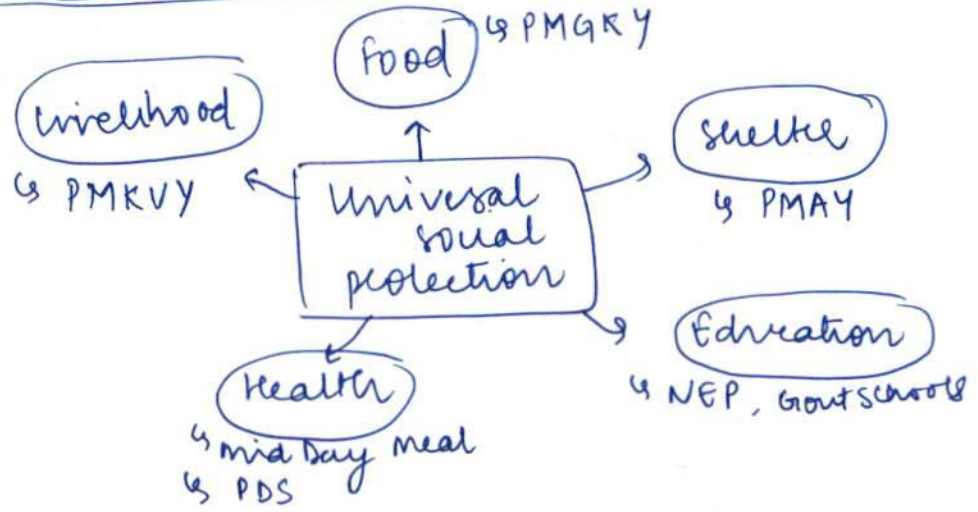


Fig - Social protection initiatives

IMPACT

A. Individual Resilience

1.) economically
- make them financially independent
- increase standard of living

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(eg) - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana - provide opportunity

2.) [socio-cultural]
↳ improve status
↳ remove stereotypes & provide equal opportunity
(eg) - Eklavya school, Hard up India.

3.) [Educationally]
↳ more aware, more confident
↳ agent of change
(eg) - NEP, 2020, Skill up campaign

B. ON ECONOMY

1. [Burden on exchequer]
↳ policies - will be subsidized
↳ high burden on economy.

2. [While cost-Benefit Ratio]
↳ investment on health per person - will have better benefits in future.

3.) [Long term consequences]
↳ initially incurring cost on individual → reap human capital formation benefits in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Is there a need?

YES.

1.) ~~push~~ Reap Benefits of Demographic Dividend.

2.) push Indians to Greater heights.

3.) provide them security

4.) Equity in Real sense.

5.) Equal level Playing ground

6.) incentives to the needy

But NO

1.) make them dependent

2.) no incentive to do on own

3.) Burden on economy

4.) Analytical ability reduce

5.) Less skilled

6.) Less efforts, hope of getting from Government

Though Social Security protection can empower vulnerable and the underprivileged and bring them to mainstream; while ensuring the right penetration and right reach of programmes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the process through which different cultures, ideas, societies and nations integrate through IT, communication and trade and commerce.

↳ had its impact on almost every sect & even vulnerable groups like Tribals.

Multi-Dimensional Impact

1.) culture →

~~+ve~~ Positive: → intermingling of different cultures.

→ provided platforms to showcase their talent/tradition to world.

→ on international level, tribals Dances recognised.

Negative: → threatened existence of their culture.

→ fear of losing originality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) Political →

+ve : → gave them political rights
- more active
→ introduced them to real world
→ connected to the world through media.

-ve : → disturbed their original conduct with things.
→ penetrated their tribal cultures & corruption introduced.

3.) Economic →

+ve : → their food tradition recognised & valued.
→ their art & artforms helped to earn living - intro to world
Eg - Haat Melas.

-ve : → consumerist culture ignored tribal works.
→ Run for cheap mechanized products
→ Suffered loss due to less demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Social →

+ve : → connected them with one another
→ Bonded them with unity
→ introduced them with new ways of interaction (eg) - FB.

-ve : → racially Discriminated
→ Degradation of value system

5.) Technological →

+ve : → new technology introduced
→ simplified their work
→ easier connectivity

-ve : → Digital Divide
→ less know how.

6.) Environmental →

+ve : → Scene Beauty - came to forefront.
→ their products - helped world.

-ve : → issue of patent rights.
→ exploited by developed/Big nations

Thus, Globalisation had a profound impact on tribal people's lives, what's needed to work for their welfare & to mainstream their issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of Old Age refers to when there is measurable increase in females in age group of older people. (>60 yrs).

Why so?

- Biological reason
  - Females live more
- health issue
  - Men - more in drugs / alcohol
- cultural
  - Men - more stressed usually.

↳ Census 2011 revealed that there are 1033 women per 1000 men in older age population; for which needed steps should be taken to tackle issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH FEMINIZATION OF OLD AGE

1.) **Economic issue** → no of unpaid women in good proportion

→ only 10% and 11% women in rural and urban area financially dependent.

→ dependent on spouse; young generation migrate

2.) **Social issue** → Acc to World Widows Report, India is home to the largest widows.

→ stigma attached & Discrimination

3.) **Health issue** → non communicable disease like Diabetes, Blood pressure, asthma.

→ vision loss

→ affordable healthcare facilities.

4.) **Psychological issue** → isolated & alone

→ neglected

→ mental health problems

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT

1.) PM VAYO VANDANA YOJANA
↳ to provide assure pension

2.) OLD AGE POLICY
↳ to assist them financially, physically, mentally.

3.) INDIRA GANDHI OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME
↳ to provide them with pension for survival.

WAY FORWARD

1. Mainstream the issues of old Age.
2. Create inclusive Age-friendly environment for them.
3. job opportunities where their calibre can be used - Eg. Advisor, counellor in think tanks.
4. Mental Health issues address.

With initiative of SACRED portal by Ministry of social Justice & Empowerment Government has taken step in right Direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Strengthening the system of government-run schools is a prerequisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। विवेचना कीजिए।

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT refers to the process through which we seek to empower the fair society by creating and giving equal rights, opportunities and autonomy.

Eg → providing housing facilities to homeless

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT refers to a way of development by accomodating everyone and not letting anyone to feel alienated.

Eg → making infrastructure in ~~sch~~ alignment with need of PWD. (Ramps) in school.

GOVT. RUN SCHOOLS
↳ ~~ensure~~

ensures social empowerment

1.) education quality
↳ good quality - aware citizen
↳ politically aware

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) economic
↳ open job opportunities
↳ skilled men - higher jobs.

3) health
↳ mid Day meals - nutritious
↳ less burden on Family for food.

4.) Secular
↳ education pattern
↳ no discrimination

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

1.) Bringing Backward community children to mainstream
↳ Build confidence in them
↳ provide them equal opportunity

2.) sensitive towards children Familial Background.
↳ awareness about child marriage
↳ Rights & Duties
↳ Rational & Questioning

3.) Students from lower income group → can also join
→ affordable education
→ learn & Grow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) shedding of Differences
↳ same uniform
↳ no caste / class.
↳ opportunity to Grow.

~~Thus,~~ # To Strengthen Govt School

1.) Pre - Service & During service training (Eg) DISHA.

2.) Digitalise to make them connected with the world.
↳ NISTHA portal

3.) Sensitize the stakeholders.

4.) Fun - come - activity Based learning
↳ Keep interest alive.

Thus, By strengthening the Government schools, social empowerment & inclusive Development can be achieved by taking efforts in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exist certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also, bring out the relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि विविधता में एकता, एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत की आधारशिला रही है, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ खतरे भी विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की विविधता को बनाए रखने में नागरिक समाज की प्रासंगिकता को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has 7 Religion, 700 languages 7000 tribes, and countless Religious festivals celebrated across the nation which signified the Diversity of India.

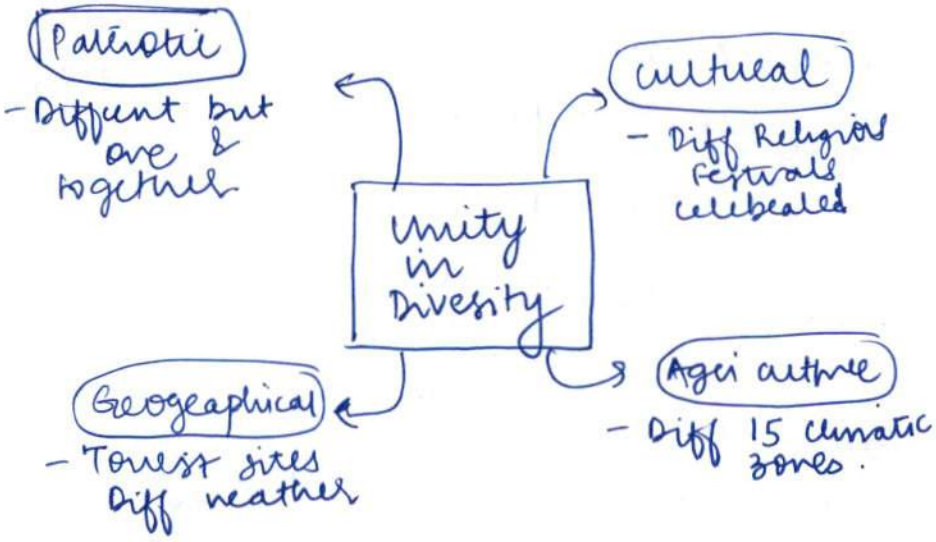


Fig - Unity in Diversity.

Though, Diversity at times have come up with certain threats in Indian context.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

DIVERSITY AS A THREAT.

1.) Linguistic Diversity
- ↳ through no official language.
- ↳ rift between different lingual groups.
- ↳ Demand for recognition.

(Eg) Gujrati - Marathi; Telugu - Kannadas.

2.) Religious Diversity
- ↳ communal ~~Di~~ Mistrust on rise
- ↳ Clashes between different communities.
- ↳ political leades pit one another.

(Eg) - Delhi Riots, 2020.

3.) Regional Diversity
- ↳ son of soil theory
- ↳ migrants vs native
- ↳ attachment to one region.

(Eg) - Kashmir (Secessionist), Khalistan, Nagalim.

4.) Ethno - Nationalism
- ↳ Ethnic identity
- ↳ antagonism

(Eg) - Bodoland, Gorkhaland.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

RELEVANCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

1.) can create [awareness]
↳ campaigns like nukkad Natake, posters.

2.) [Mediators] at times for Dispute Resolution
↳ NE Dialogue with central Govt.

3.) [Patriotic] feeling inculcate
↳ iniatives to connect one with another.

4.) [~~Digital~~ Busting fake news & myth]
↳ avoid clashes.
↳ spread peace & harmony.

[Regionalism] + [national aspiration] = Real Development.

As rightly said by one PM on 76th Independence Day - "one nation has proved that we have an inherent strength from one [Diversity] and a common thread of patriotism makes India unshakeable".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (MPI) के आलोक में, बहुआयामी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर देश के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) is released by NITI AYOG annually to assess the status of poverty in India with different

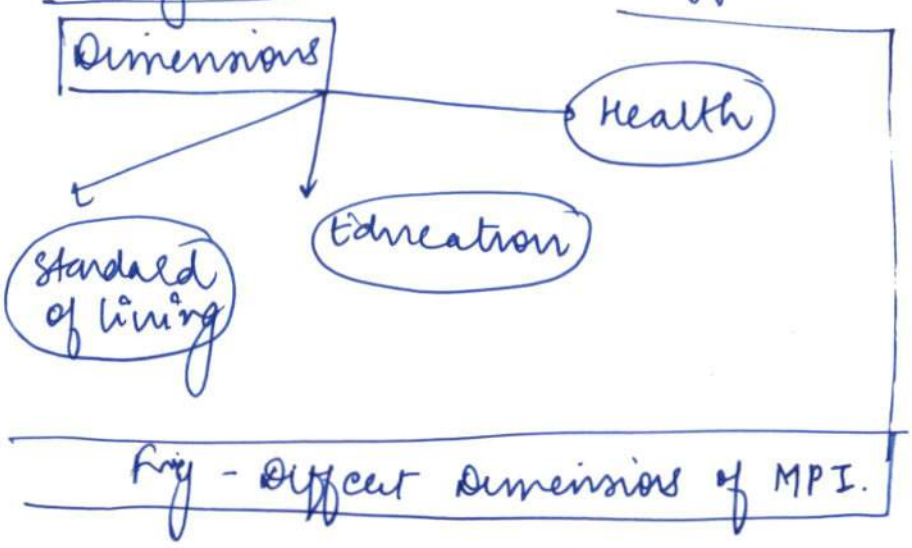


Fig - Different Dimensions of MPI.

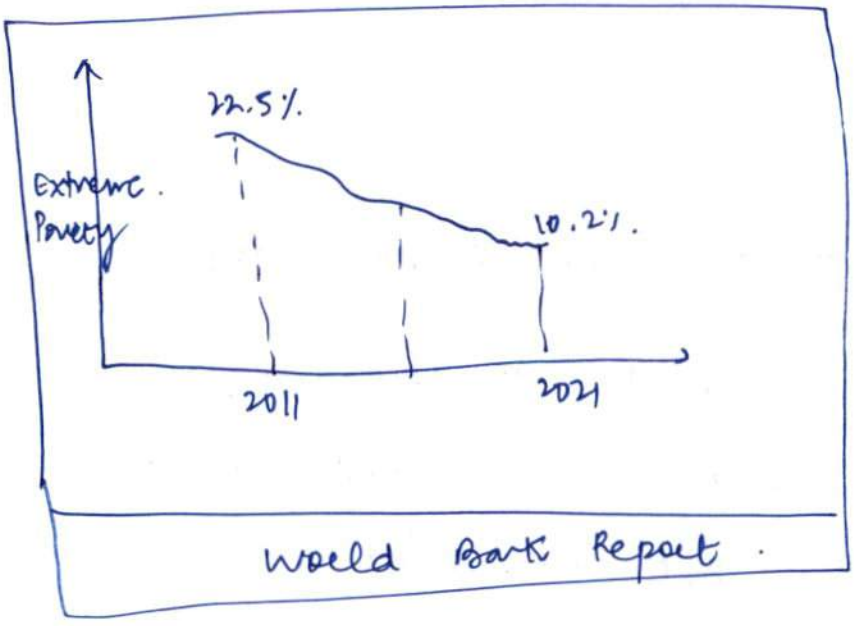
↳ In the recent data released, India though has eradicated poverty but while at the same time has miles to go.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

✱ COUNTRY'S PERFOMANCE

↳ Poverty level

- Bihar had highest proportion of poverty level, followed by Jharkhand, Orissa.
- While Kerala has lowest level of poverty level followed by Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu.



World Bank Report.

↳ Extreme poverty reduced from 22.5% (2011) to 10.2% (2021).

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* GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

1.) to accelerate economic growth &
social security net →
- E-Shram Portal
- MGNREGA
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Code on Social security.

2.) Access to Base services
↳ PMJAY
↳ PMAY
↳ POSHAN.

3.) Livelihood
↳ Stand up India
↳ Start up India
↳ SAMPADA yojana.

* WAY FORWARD

1.) Capability Approach → Amartya Sen
entitlements are significant.

2.) Growth Approach → By Jagdish Bhagwati
(eg) Gujarat Model.

To achieve SDG 1, comprehensive efforts of Government & other stakeholders are needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to 'Global Cities Report', India's urban population will reach by 650 million by 2030.

social & cultural structures of Inequality & Exclusion

1.) INEQUALITY

1.1 Rich & poor divide
- similar in cities - upper & lower caste.

1.2 Rich landlords - poor labourer.
↳ in urban Area; similar Domestic helpers treated.

1.3 Untouchability
↳ on similar lines followed in urban areas.
↳ Study by Amit Thorat & Omkar Toshi - 30% of urban Areas practice untouchability.

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2.) EXCLUSION

2.1.) forcing Backward communities to live in fringe areas

↳ similar slum proliferation in urban areas

2.2.) caste Based segregation

↳ similar societies / high apartments on Religious lines.

FAULT LINES FOR FUTURE CONFLILTS

1.) Environmental

↳ Air pollution

- Reports - 10/15 worst populated cities in India.

↳ water pollution

- Wastage & no proper treatment.

↳ create problem in era of climate change for cities to survive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) Physical Infrastructure

- congested settling pattern
- unplanned cities - drainage system
  - Eg - Bangalore floods.
- Public transport - not efficient.
  - create problems for commuters.

3.) Social Infra

- segregated societies
- gender discrimination
- slums proliferation
- caste / class discrimination
- nepotism - job opportunities.

Indian cities in race of becoming modernized & westernized, needs to take in account the interest of the people living in and to progress with sustainable Development.

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Test(21) GS3 Security

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1832)

Name of Candidate	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1210976
Center	ONLINE (ORN)	Date	17/10/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the vulnerability of India's critical infrastructure to cyber attacks, discuss the various steps taken by the government to boost cyber security. (150 words) 10

साइबर हमलों के प्रति भारत के महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, साइबर सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), India ranks 3rd in terms of vulnerability in to cyberattacks.

Vulnerability to India's Critical Infrastructure -ve

1.) Increased vulnerability due to Increased Internet Penetration
↳ 45% in 2021 from 7% in 2010.

2.) Increase Digital Economy
↳ India - one of leading nation in startups.

3.) change in technology
↳ emergence of cryptocurrency - need altered preparedness of new threats.

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4.) No Geographical boundaries
↳ cybercattacks can be done across borders
Eg- Mumbai in 2020 faced massive power outrage.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT.

1.) Legislative Measures
a.) IT Act, 2000
b.) National Cyber Security Programe, 2013
c.) National Cyber Security Strategy, 2020

2.) Institutional
a.) creation of CERT-IN
b.) I4C
c.) NCIIPC

WAY FORWARD

1.) Gulshan Rai Committee Recommendation
2.) creation of Cyber Cells
3.) increase investment in Research & Technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the role that space technology can play in strengthening India's border security. (150 words) 10

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Space Technology has recently come to forefront in context of safety and security of nations due to recent attacks by Chinese and USA ~~techpot~~ Departments.

Role of Space Technology

1.) Increased surveillence

↳ Space technology can provide improved surveillence.

2.) Counter Chinese

↳ Chinese recently known to in developing space technology to attack others.

3.) cyber Warfare

↳ Recent threat

↳ In Russia-Ukraine War, Russia used Wiper Malware to disrupt Ukrainian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Better Responsiveness

↳ improved accuracy can help security forces in better preparedness

Steps by Indian Government.

1.) Mission Shakti

↳ conducted anti satellite missiles

2.) creation of Space Defence Agency

↳ to build upon space infrastructure.

Space is a common phenomenon, thus India should promote peaceful resolutions for space use and also strengthen its capabilities as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges associated with inclusion of women in armed forces, particularly in combat roles in India. How can these challenges be addressed? (150 words) 10

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Recently, Supreme Court in a landmark decision allowed women for permanent commission in Indian Armed Forces.

CHALLENGES WITH INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN ARMED FORCES.

1.) Biologically → women go through menstruation & later pregnancy poses obstacles.

2.) Patriarchal Mindset
→ considers women weak in comparison to Men

3.) Glass ceiling
→ Men historically played imp role in war, that's why they preferred.

4.) Training
→ women usually not been able to perform heavy training

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.) Security Issue
↳ can give advantage to other side in serious national wars.

ADDRESS SUCH CHALLENGE.

1.) Women included in Military in Inland Regions
2.) Provide them with needed Training
3.) Upgrade Recruitment System
4.) can be recruited more in technological Departments
5.) Provide & motivate them with Role Models

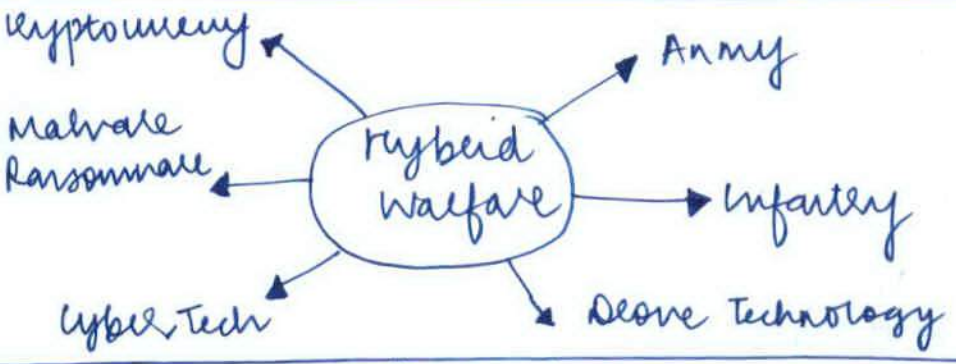
With increased efforts of inclusion of women and sensitive training, women in army can bring glory to nation and can contribute more to Gender Neutral needs society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid Warfare means use of human Resources and other techology like UAVs, ROWSs, other emerging technology in a warfare to gain upper hand.



Hybrid Warfare

RECENT CHALLENGES

1.) New Technology
↳ need altered way of Responsiveness

2) Lack of Knowledge
↳ becomes difficult to understand & tackle it.

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3.) More expensive
↳ Govt. exchequer increases to handle such.

INDIA'S PREPAREDNESS.

1.) NEST → New, Emerging & Strategy Technology Division created by MoEA.

2.) Investment in Research and Development
↳ to increase and promote new technology use.

3.) Modernisation in Defence
↳ Integrated Battle Groups (IBG)
↳ Theatre Commands

Hybrid Warfare are the future warfares to which India needs to get prepare more on all fronts to protect sovereignty and integrity of nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the rationale behind delegating policing powers to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in border states. Highlight the issues arising from it. (150 words) 10

सीमावर्ती राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) को पुलिस अधिकार सौंपने के पीछे निहित तर्क पर चर्चा कीजिए। इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the centre allowed 50 kms policing powers from border areas to central Armed Police Forces in border areas of Pakistan, ~~Afghanistan~~ Myanmar and Bangladesh.

RATIONALE BEHIND MOVE.

1.) Uniformity → will bring uniformity in patrolling powers in all states.
(eg) increased in West Bengal, reduced in Gujrat

2.) State Police - lack competency
↳ to tackle terrorist and anti-indian activities, need CAPF Forces.

3.) Better Guarding of Borders
↳ increasing threat on Borders.

4.) Instable Neighbourhood
↳ Recent Chinese Galvan Clash and others prompted to safeguard Border Better.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES ARISING

1.) Federalism
↳ Police is a state subject
↳ look encroachment on state rights

2.) Clash between Police Forces & Border Forces → usually seen lack of coordination creates disastrous.

3.) Dominance of Border Forces
↳ Border Forces in garb of having order of policing - extra role

4.) Unclear Roles
↳ leads to overlapping of functions of borders & police forces.

Since, CAPF are not provided with investigating duty, they have have to handle the criminals to state police only, thus, with increased coordination, the step can help in better safeguarding of the nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

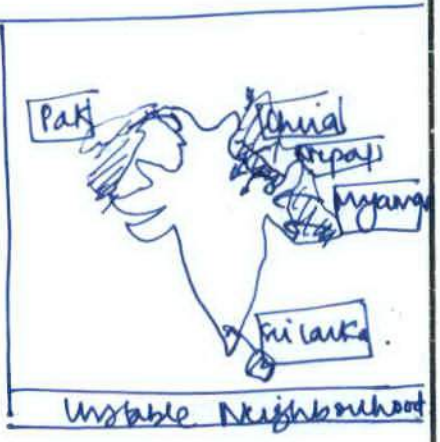
6. Discuss the factors that have helped sustain Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. What steps has the government taken in recent times to counter LWE? / Naxalism. **(150 words) 10**

उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) को बनाए रखने में सहायता की है। LWE से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Recently, data released by CAPF Chief revealed that Districts affected by left Wing Extremism have come down to 39 (2021) from 60 (2015).

Factors helped LWE to sustain.

1.) Porous Borders
↳ provide LWE an easy entry for refuge & support.
Eg - Nepal trained 40 maoists were caught by police recently.



2.) Lack of Governance
↳ poor Governance creats an void which is filled by these left wing Extremist Groups.
↳ Gets people support

3.) Difficult terrain
↳ Favored in Guerilla warfare

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have an edge over Indian Army.

4.) Lack of Representation of tribal Groups
↳ in Governance - keeps them aloof from Government programmes.

5.) Mistrust between people and Forces
↳ pave the way for LWE to survive
↳ support from people.

STEPS BY GOVERNMENT.

1.) Law and Order Front
a.) Modernisation of Police Force Scheme
b.) Model Police Act.

2.) Governance
a.) Efficient and capable officers posted
b.) Dialogue approach

3.) Development Front
a.) Requirement Road Programme
b.) Ekalavya Schools.

4.) Skill Development
a.) ROSHNI Scheme
b.) NAI Manzil

With a sincere dialoge approach and talks with people, the problem of LWE can be adressed in a better manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Provide an account of the statutory and institutional framework for preventing money laundering in India. (150 words) 10
भारत में मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की रोकथाम के लिए वैधानिक और संस्थागत ढांचे का विवरण दीजिए।

Recently, Supreme Court in Madan lal Chaudhary Vs Union of India (2022) upheld the Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002 and its amendments.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK FOR PREVENTING MONEY LAUNDERING.

1.) PMLA Act, 2002
↳ designed to provide a strict & comprehensive legal framework to catch upon Money landing activities.

2.) Income Tax Act, 1961
↳ provides framework to catch upon illegal companies (shell Co.)

3.) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
↳ checks & limitations on Foreign Exchange Remittances.

4.) NDPS, 1985
↳ penalty on property derived from, or used in illegal trafficking.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Institutional Framework.

1.) Enforcement Directorate (ED)

- Central Agency to check on activities of proceeds from illegal activities
- huge powers and national responsibilities.

2.) Financial Development unit

- Check upon illegal smuggling
- trafficking cases
- narco-trafficking
- counterfeit currency

3.) National Investigation Agency

- also to check upon illegal extortion activities.

SC stated in Recent judement that Money laundering affecting sovereignty and integrity of nation and is no less heinous crime to terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlight the critical role that the National Security Guard (NSG) plays in ensuring internal security of India. (150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Security Guard (NSG) are one of the important military guard forces ~~on border~~ safeguarding the nation under MoHA.

ROLE PLAYED BY NSG

1.) Counter terrorism

↳ NSG takes anti terrorist activities and to put these down.

2.) Bomb Disposal

↳ another task given to NSG is to defuse & detect bombs.

3.) Anti - Hijacking tasks

↳ takes operation on Domestic and International flights

4.) Post Blast task

↳ also the one who searches & enquiries Post Blast.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.) Protection of Critical Infrastructure

↳ in responsibility of protecting sensitive infrastructure like Nuclear technology cells

6.) Hostage Rescue task

↳ trained to face hostage crisis as well.

with motto of 'Sarvotra, Sarvottam and Sreakshe', NSG have been playing an important role in combating unforeseen circumstances & dangers to security of nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Do you agree with the view that India needs to establish a dedicated Space Force to address its military needs? ~~(150 words) 10~~
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत को अपनी सैन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक समर्पित अंतरिक्ष बल स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Space is the new grand battle for the future. China and USA have been seen in recent times releasing satellites and projects to undermine each other satellites.

Dedicated Space Force - needed.

Yes

1.) Threat from other nations

↳ China has shown its space Force development capability
↳ future attacks possibility.

2.) Strategic sector

↳ space is a strategic sector to make one's investment.
↳ benficial for other areas as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.) Ancillary benefits
↳ will help in Research & Development activities

4.) Strengthen security
↳ provide national security
↳ global lead.

However, have to face Challenges like.

1.) Financial & Technical Gap
↳ India lacks in huge financial capacity and technical know how.

2.) Against principle of Peaceful use of space → will prompt other nations to use space for warfare.

3.) Arm Race
↳ can lead to chance of Arm Race. as USA already have a Space Force.

India, as a nation, should develop its Space Force for future threats but also insist on peaceful coexistence in Space Arena

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss how cryptocurrencies can become a tool of money laundering in India. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में क्रिप्टोकरेंसी मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का एक उपकरण कैसे बन सकता है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

An European think tank revealed that illicit trafficking by cryptocurency amounted to ~~$[illegible] billion~~ $14 million in 2019 increase of 79% from previous year.

AS A TOOL FOR MONEY LAUNDERING

1.) Difficult to scutinise
↳ with crypto, difficult to catch hold of the payments.

2.) Blockchain
↳ provides anonymity and.
↳ easy transmission of huge amounts

3.) Increase illegal Activities
↳ promote more unauthorised activities.

4.) No physical Barrier
↳ no check posts and no geographical difficulty

5.) Cross Border trasactions
↳ easier and faster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

STEPS TAKEN BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

1.) PMLA, 2002
- to check upon illegal transactions
- scrutinise suspicious accounts.

2.) Cryptocurency Bill, 2021
- provide guidelines to use crypto in provided manner.
- cut off illegal payments.

3.) IT Act, 2000
- keep check on electronic transactions
- provide regulations.

Cryptocurency are an emerging threat which needs more understanding and regulation as well. Introduction of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) can be step in right direction for its regulation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Radicalisation of youth by extremist organisations poses a serious security risk to India. Discuss. Also, suggest measures for de-radicalisation. (250 words) 15

चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा युवाओं का कट्टरपंथीकरण भारत के समक्ष सुरक्षा संबंधी एक गंभीर जोखिम प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कट्टरपंथ को समाप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Radicalisation of Youth has seen an increase in recent times with cases of youngsters caught from Hyderabad, Chennai and Lucknow in 2021-22.

Serious Threat to India

1.) Internal Security
↳ can disrupt the functioning & create chaos
↳ interference in developmental activities.

2.) affect integrity & sovereignty
↳ can disturb social fabric of society
↳ promote infrige elements - create riots

Eg - Delhi Riots 2020 due to infrige elements of society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.) Terrorist Activities
- can work as overground workers (OGWs)
- help militant activities.

Eg - J&K police arrested 27 OGWs recently in an operation.

4.) promote crimes & criminal Activity
- lead to more crimes like
- murder, trafficking

Eg - Myanmar border - huge wildlife & human trafficking

MEASURES FOR DE-RADICALISATION.

1.) Employment opportunities
- providing youth with employment.
- livelihood alternatives.

2.) Skill Development
- schems like ROSHNI, NAYI MANZIL
- Skill India Programme to implement holistically.

frustrated youth will channelise in right way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.) bridge trust gap
↳ between police force and people.
↳ listen to their grievances
Eg- PEHAL scheme.

4.) Change of attitude
↳ change of image of Army and Indian State.
Eg- Civil Action Programme.

5.) Leader Diffusion Technique
↳ Dialogue approach
↳ Leaders coming on ground to talk to them.

6.) Instill Patriotism
↳ national and patriotic feeling
Eg- Delhi School Desh Bhakti classes.

Radicalisation of Youth is a serious problem which can affect society, polity and economy of India in variety of ways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Recent events have highlighted that nations with weak militaries cannot sustain themselves against technologically advanced adversaries. Discuss. What lessons can India learn from these events? (250 words) 15

हाल की घटनाओं ने यह उजागर किया है कि दुर्बल सैन्य ताकत वाले राष्ट्र तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत शत्रुओं के खिलाफ स्वयं को बनाए नहीं रख सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन घटनाओं से भारत क्या सीख प्राप्त कर सकता है?

Recent Russia - Ukraine War going for more than 10 months have brought to limelight importance of military and technologies.

WEAK MILITARY NATION - cannot sustain

1.) Recently seen in takeover of Afghanistan by Taliban
↳ completely destroyed nation political and social structure.

2.) Ukraine & Russia War
↳ Russia being more dominant able to take over Donetsk & Luask area
↳ Declared war on Ukraine & Ukraine fight hardly incurring huge losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.) African Nations Coup

↳ Also recent coups in African nation showed weak nations

↳ let other power to overtake easily.

4.) Myanmar ~~Internal~~ Military Overtake

↳ from Democracy turned to Military nation

LESSONS FOR INDIA

1.) Self-Reliance

↳ no other country is going to come up to save.

↳ have to be self sufficient & Reliable.

2.) cannot go on with 'Neutral' Attitude

↳ changing times need bold steps

↳ voice against injustice needs to be raised.

3.) Strengthen Military System

↳ India need to make its Defence and Military more stronger

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Secure Border Areas in more sophisticated manner.

4.) Diplomatic Relations

↳ help in votes in Resolutions in UNGA

↳ Russia able to use its allies and cancelling resolutions against it.

5.) Bilateral Relations

↳ not lead to dependency on other nation

↳ But should help in making condition better than before.

6.) Reduce Dependency

↳ the oil crisis & Energy crisis in europe is a lesson to learn.

↳ Develop indigenous energy and technology

Though, statement of PM of India in International Conference that 'This is not era of war' reflects India's commitment to peace and harmony.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The dark web can be an ideal platform for several criminal and terrorist activities. Discuss with examples. Also, suggest measures to tackle the misuse of dark web. (250 words) 15

डार्क वेब कई आपराधिक और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए एक आदर्श मंच हो सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

DARK WEB is a part of world wide web on which the access cannot take place through traditional sites like Google, Safari, chrome.

PLATFORM FOR TERRORIST ALTIVITLES & CRIMINAL.

1.) Cyber Terrorism
↳ can promote due to anonymity & easy accessibility.

2.) Human trafficking
↳ information can be shared without beig caught
↳ improve communication

3.) Smuggling
↳ increase cases of smuggling as can be go untracked.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Child Pornography

↳ can provide easy accessibility
↳ can increase its cases.

5.) Credit / Debit Card Theft

↳ financial fraud can increase
↳ frauds & fooling people

6.) Phising

↳ faking & making out money.
↳ offering good profiles & extorting money

7.) Money laundering

↳ can promote activities related to money laundering.

MEASURES TO TACKLE.

10) New Forensic units

↳ can help in better investigation and tracking them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) Investment in Research & Development

↳ can strengthen position to tackle case.

3.) Awareness

↳ can spread to people to not click on every links

↳ not to share OTPs & sensitive information

Dark Web is the recent emerging threat which needs advanced technology and better preparedness.

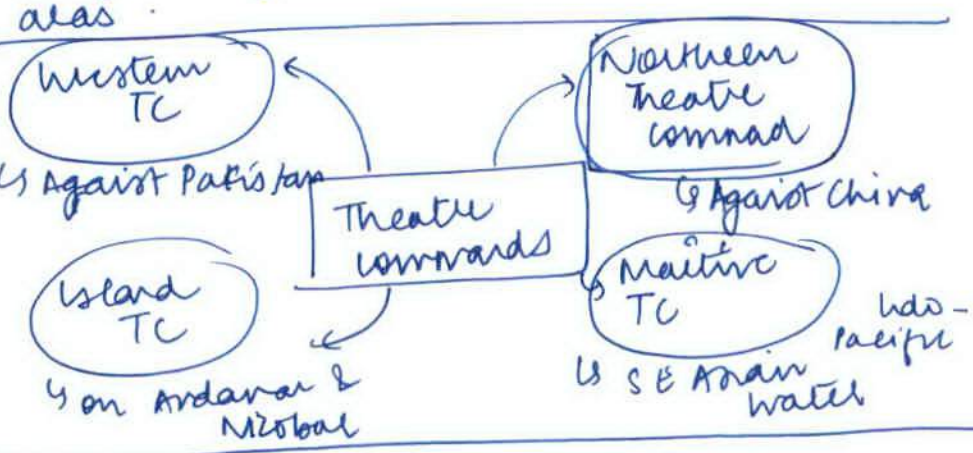
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are Integrated Theatre Commands (ITCs)? Discuss the importance of setting up ITCs in India and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

एकीकृत थिएटर कमान (ITCs) क्या हैं? भारत में ITCs की स्थापना के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

INTEGRATED THEATRE COMMANDS (ITCs)

on recommendation of Kargil Review committee and DB Shekkar committee is the way of keeping specific personnel of three services (Army, navy, Air) in specific Geographical areas.



Theatre commands.

IMPORTANCE OF SETTING UP ITCs.

1.) Better Responsiveness

↳ with ITCs, India will be better prepared & better in response

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) Increased Synergy

↳ with theatre commands, there can be improved synergetic efforts.

3.) Improved Coordination

↳ Better coordination among forces can help in better safguarding.

4.) Better Surveillence

↳ will provide improved security on border areas.

5.) Counter Neighbour attacks

↳ Recent Chinese - Galvan attack

↳ ~~Nepal~~ Pakistan invasion on LOC

Better preparedness needed.

CHALLENGES WITH ITC.

1.) no experience

↳ Indian Military forces lack experience in such an provision

↳ with no prior experience, it creates uncertainity regarding its working.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) No clear demarcation of functions
↳ Functions of each battalion are not clear
↳ can create confusion.

3.) Trained Workforce
↳ need to train them for better coordination
↳ otherwise can backfire.

4.) Needs leadership
↳ An efficient leadership can guide the pathway.

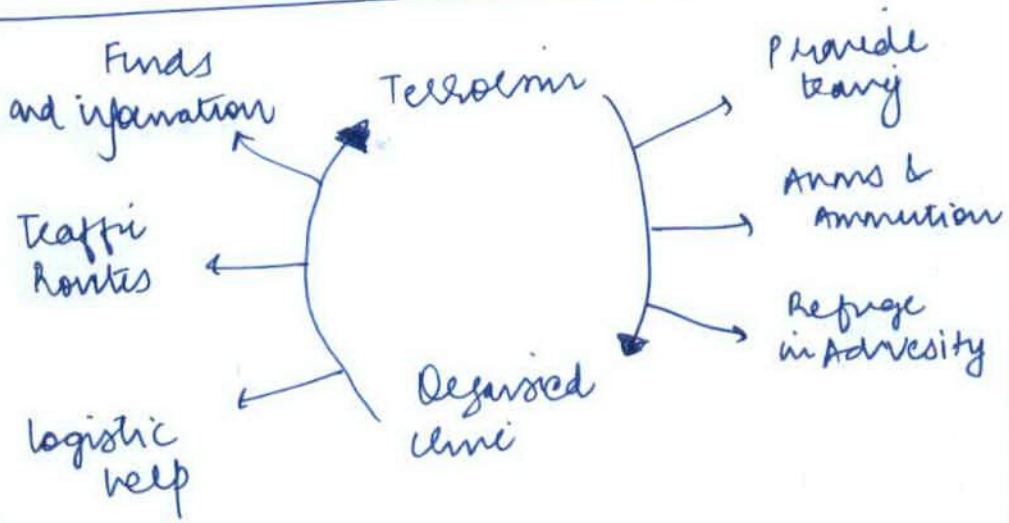
Not just structural, but also reforms on other areas, can help Indian military to be on better preparedness on account of safeguarding the nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Decoupling organized crime from terrorism requires a holistic approach. Comment. (250 words) 15

संगठित अपराध को आतंकवाद से अलग करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

ORGANISED CRIME are ~~are~~ the illegal activities running as a business in order to gain montary benefits or other are recently seen in close link with TERRORIST actvites.



Organised crime & Terrorism

Decoupling requires a Holstic Approach.

1.) Intermixing - needs to cut off

L) Organised crimes usually seen providing help to terrorist organisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg - Mumbai Attacks 1993, D-company of Dawood helped LeT.

2.) Cutting off supply chains

↳ illegal smuggling & trafficking need to track upon.

↳ can create disruption in their functioning

3.) Border Checking stringent

↳ needs more strict checking on border areas

↳ porous borders allows proliferation of criminal groups.

4.) Social Media Checks

↳ Terrorist org use social media to radicalise and recruit

↳ thus, a check upon it can help.

5.) Upgrading of forces

↳ providing the army with better training - can help in better vigilance

↳ upgradation them with advanced technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6.) Use of technology

↳ can help in better surveillance
↳ body worn cameras, UAVs can help

7.) Breaking their heirachy

↳ as they work upon heirarchial system.
↳ with investigation, target the heads to create a fall out of organisation

8.) cut off funding

↳ track their funding channels.
↳ cut off these to disruption the organisation.

Organised Criminal Groups with co-existence, co-operation and confluence have been helping terrorist groups which needs urgent action to have better security and safety of nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. India faces a number of security threats and challenges that originate from the seas. Discuss. Also, give an account of the initiatives taken to strengthen the coastal security of India in recent times. (250 words) 15

भारत समुद्र से उत्पन्न होने वाले अनेक सुरक्षा खतरों और चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में भारत की तटीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए की गई पहलों का विवरण दीजिए।

India has a 7,516 km of coastline and covered by three sides from sea has potential dangers coming from sea which India needs to take care of.

Threats & Challenges from sea

1.) Terrorist activities
↳ Mumbai Blast 1993 and 26/11 came from sea route.

2.) Drug trafficking
↳ cases of seizure of drugs caught on seaports
Eg. Chennai, Mumbai.

3.) Smuggling cases
↳ cases reported from seaports across nations
↳ easier to transport.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.) Agression by other states
↳ from China, Pakistan, ships have been caught with suspicious activities.

5.) Threat of Piracy
↳ possibility be there.

INITIATIVES BY INDIAN GOVT.

1.) SAGAR POLICY
↳ India envisages to strengthen its maritime security.

2.) Coastal Security Guard Force
↳ to check & undertake prescration duty.

3.) Coastal security scheme
↳ to provide a framework to plan & strategic security concerns.

4.) Investment in R&D
↳ to navigate & develop advanced technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian coastline is an important ~~portion~~ part in its security strategy and requires robust system to guard its maritime boundary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? (250 words) 15

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

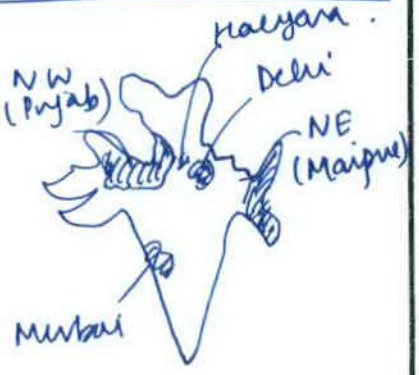
NARCO-TERRORISM means the increase illegal use of narcotics and drugs and use them for radicalising youth and for terror activities.

NARCO-TERRORISM IN INDIA

1.) Recent surge

↳ NCB in data. showed that there was an 70% rise in cases across India.

↳ youth are the main targets of this



Major Area

2.) Regional

↳ mostly cases are from some specific Regions

→ Manipur (NE), Punjab (NW) Delhi, Mumbai & Haryana.

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3.) Glorification in Cinema

↳ allures the youth
↳ gives them the validation and attract them.

4.) Porous Borders

↳ India between Golden Crescent and Golden triangle - transit hub of narcotics & Drugs.

5.) Trafficking & Smuggling

↳ human trafficking & Drug trafficking on rise from Myanmar & Srilanka

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Measures by Indian Government.

1.) Legislative

↳ Narcotics Drugs & Psychopatic System Act (NDPS).

2.) Nashka Mukt Bharat Abhyan (2021-22)

↳ promote drug free nation.

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3.) International

↳ India signatory to Single Convention on Narcotics, 1981.

4.) Community

↳ centers to de-addict youth and addicts opened.

5.) Awareness campaigns

↳ to make them aware about the importance of health & consequence of narcotics.

6.) Strict checking on entry points

↳ to reduce the supply chain ↳ cut off their entry.

narco-terrorism as a threat can be handled by proper coordination between different agencies and people and the government.

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18. A mix of internal and external factors pose security threats in North-East India. Discuss. What steps has the government taken to maintain peace and stability in this region? (250 words) 15

आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों का मिश्रण पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरे उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

North-East of India has shown instances of frequent violence due to historical, geographical, psychological and socio-cultural factors.

Internal Factors

1.) Lack of Development
- less industries & development
- provides parallel Govt.

2.) Psychological
- ignorance by mainstream media
- Racial discrimination

North-East.

3.) Historical
- British loose role over NE - lead to
- Lack of integration with the nation

4.) ethnic Diversity
- multiple ethnic groups - lead to ethnic rivalry
- Nagas Vs Kukis in Nagaland.

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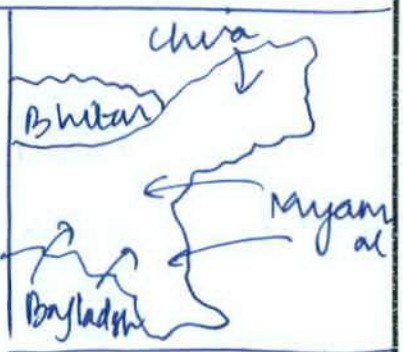
EXTERNAL FACTORS

1.) Porous Borders

→ easy intrusion from Myanmar & Bangladesh

→ smuggling and illegal activities.



Porous Borders

2.) Geographical terrain

→ difficult to rebel groups trained in Guerilla warfare gives them upper hand.

3.) trained in Neighbour

↳ Report by CAPF - showed that 40 Maoists in India trained in Nepal.

4.) Refuge in Border Areas

↳ China & Myanmar provide refuge to insurgent groups.

5.) Arms & Ammunition

↳ illegal trade & passing of arms and ammunition is done through roads and maritime borders.

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GOVERNMENT STEPS

(I) Law & Order

↳ ~~the~~ Increased vigilance on borders.

↳ AFSPA & UAPA

↳ Modernisation of Police Force.

(II) Development

↳ creation of Ministry of North East Development Region. (MoNEDR)

↳ Bamboo Mission & Horticulture Mission

↳ Act East Policy

(III) Governance

↳ posting of capable & efficient officers

↳ sensitize bureaucrats.

By signing 3rd Bodo Peace Accords and Tripartite Agreement on Karbi Anglong Area, Indian Government is taking the right step to solve the problem by dialogue approach.

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19. In light of the increasing security challenges faced by India, state the need for achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing. Also, discuss the challenges in this context. (250 words) 15

भारत के समक्ष बढ़ती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के आलोक में रक्षा निर्माण में, आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Defence Exports have accounted for 13,000 Cr (2021-22) with an increase from 1,521 crore (2016-17)
Presently, India exporting to 75+ countries.

Increasing Security Challenges

1.) On Border Areas
↳ Galwan Clash on LAC
↳ Nepal - Anti India activities.
↳ Pakistan - on LOC

2.) Globally 'War' Scenarios
↳ Global disruptions
↳ increased rebels overall
↳ Russia - Ukraine.

3.) Neighbourhood Instable
↳ Myanmar - Military
↳ Afghanistan - Taliban

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Need For Self Reliance

1.) Huge Exchequer on Government
↳ India imports 70% of Defence equipments
↳ huge burden on Govt Budget.

2.) Altered Threats
↳ changed way of threats to security
↳ need better preparedness.

3.) Global Destabilisation
↳ alliances & groupings globally can cut off supplies anytime

4.) Increased security challenges
↳ had to safeguard nation on own.
↳ diplomatic nation can anytime betray nation.

5.) no Dependency on other nation
↳ can handle in times of crisis
↳ Better & more prepare.
↳ eco ~~dep~~ nonin Benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CHALLENGES

1.) Funds → India spends less than 2% of GDP.

2.) Technical ~~know~~-how → India lacks in proper & advanced technology to incorporate.

3.) Manpower → skilled manpower & technicians needed.

4.) Capital → Advanced capital lacks in India.

WAY FORWARD

1.) Increase private participation.

2.) Increase percentage of GDP on military manufacturing.

3.) ~~Atmanirbhar~~ Public sector funding.

4.) cooperate with other nations

India's policy of Defence Expenditure & Export Promotion Policy, 2020 and Defence Acquisition Policy, 2020 are steps in right direction to make India - Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Data privacy laws require a balancing act between personal liberty and sovereign security. Discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15
डेटा निजता कानूनों को व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और संप्रभु सुरक्षा के बीच एक संतुलनकारी भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता होती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, the Data Protection Bill has recently withdrawn from the Parliament, which brings to forefront the question of Data Privacy.

Data Privacy Law

Personal Liberty	Sovereign Security
1.) Breach of Data ↳ can intrude personal data & personal privacy	1.) National interest ↳ national security has to be kept in mind.
2.) Fundamental Right ↳ Article 14, 19, 21 provides right to safeguard privacy.	2.) Security losses ↳ can affect national sovereignty & integrity
3.) Privacy ↳ of an individual has not to be breach	3.) Safety ↳ can pose threat to safety ↳ cyber crimes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NEED OF BALANCE

1.) Creation of Universally Accessible Data

↳ to increase access to data.

2.) Collect only Relevant Data

↳ no unnessary and sensitive information to be used for.

3.) Promote Privacy Respectable Technological Innovation

↳ promotion of technology which preserves privacy as well.

Data is the new currency, thus India needs to make a balance between keeping safety over personal safety of citizens as well as safeguarding nations security & sovereignty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)